

COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff.....	Wm. S. Chalker
Deputy Sheriff.....	James N. Hartwick
Register.....	John H. Hays
Treasurer.....	Wm. Woodburn
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Wm. C. Johnson
Judge of Probate.....	Wm. C. Johnson
County Clerk.....	O. Palmer
Surveyor.....	Wm. H. Hanson
SUPERVISORS.	
Grove Township.....	Thos. Wakeley
South Branch.....	Hubbard Head
Beaver Creek.....	John Hays
Maple Forest.....	P. Hoyt
Grayling.....	Geo. W. Gomer
Traders.....	W. H. Hays
Ball.....	W. H. Hays
Blaine.....	J. Niederer
Center Point.....	J. C. Carter

SMALL GRAINS SAFE.

DAMAGE BY THE FROST IS NOT SERIOUS.

Cheering Reports from Fifteen Western States—Fruits and Vegetables Pinched by the Cold—Slight Injury Otherwise in a Few Sections.

Severe Fall in Temperature. Reports from throughout the Northwest indicate severe damage to small fruits and vegetable crops in almost every section by the frost of Saturday night. The grain crops, however, are reported safe. Wheat and oats escaped uninjured, because neither had begun to joint, and where cut down by the frost or heavy rains will sprout again. Corn was slightly nipped by the cold in a few States, but not enough to occasion any alarm, although the yield will be affected to any noticeable extent. In general way this states the condition of the three great staples in the Mississippi valley. There is no longer any ground for a scare in the face of these facts. On the contrary, the outlook is said to be better than it was May 1, when it was the prevailing opinion that the whole of the States from the fifteen States visited by the frost is of a cheering nature.

Illinois fared best of all the States. Secretary Garrard, of the State Board of Agriculture, attributes the death of millions of chinch bugs to the heavy rains, and says the ground is not just such an amount of moisture to make the future of the crops more promising. From but two points in the State have the signal service officers received reports of damage by the sudden fall in the temperature. Wisconsin dispatches show that a considerable harvest has been done in small fruits and garden. North of Green Bay the frost worked the greatest damage. Baraboo and Boswell will send few strawberries to market, and Pine River will have a shortage on potatoes and corn. The southern and western portions of the State escaped the blizzard, and in no part of the State was any damage to wheat, oats or corn reported.

Some Damage to Fruit.

Fears are expressed that there has been much injury inflicted on the fruit crops of Michigan, especially on the highlands. A stiff wind saved the peaches, apples and strawberries along the lake shore, and the warm weather had pushed fruit so rapidly that it was hardly enough to withstand the frost in most sections. Vegetables and garden truck growing in the interior of the State were injured. Farmers believe the spring wheat and corn are all right.

From Iowa comes the assurance that both winter and spring wheat, corn and oats are generally safe. While corn was killed back to the ground, it will grow again. Discouraging reports come from all over the State, however, on the condition of fruits and vegetables, and in this respect Iowa has probably been the worst injured of all the States.

Minnesota cereals are reported safe, but corn, vegetables and small fruits were greatly damaged. Kansas escaped the frost except in the northwestern portion of the State, where some damage was done to fruits. Missouri and Indiana were not affected by the frost in the least.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

International Convention at Springfield, Mass. Was very successful. The International Y. M. C. A. convention at Springfield, Mass., has been the most successful gathering in the history of the organization, and a result of the exchange of opinions and methods, a great increase in the scope of the work is expected during the coming year. The evening session in the State Street Baptist Church on the last morning of the convention was devoted to an exchange of views concerning the duty of the associations to young men of foreign birth and parentage, and also the relation of the organizations to the social-economic questions of the day. The principal speakers were Rev. A. A. Baerle, of Boston; Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, and Cephas Brainard, of New York. Before the recess delegates devoted half an hour to a session of prayer.

In the afternoon there were ten parlor conferences to discuss rates on work, college work, boys' work, work among French-speaking young men and kindred subjects. At night there was an immense mass meeting at the city hall, at which Dwight L. Moody spoke on the work of the Holy Spirit. Sunday there were special services in the various churches, closing with a great farewell meeting in the evening.

SEND WHEAT TO CANADA.

Ten Carloads of Red Winter Go Across the Boundary Line.

A dispatch from Montreal says that the initial importation of wheat from the United States into Canada has been made. James Carruthers is the importer and the amount brought is ten cars. It is from Detroit, and of course red winter. Mr. Carruthers says the wheat will be consumed by Ontario millers. Now that it has been pretty well demonstrated that the United States wheat can pay the duty of 15 cents a bushel and sell in the same market with the Ontario product, dealers are inclined to believe the prices for the latter have reached the top unless the United States market shows material advances. As high as 85 cents has been paid for Ontario red winter wheat recently and 80 cents for hard Manitoba wheat at Fort William. It is probable that further importations will be made and if they reach hundreds of thousands of bushels, the expectations of many Montreal traders will be realized.

STATES MAY HAVE TO REFUND.

Demand Likely to Be Made for Cash Received Years Ago.

A very interesting question has been raised as to whether, in view of the depleted condition of the treasury, the twenty-six States of the Union, which in 1837 received from the general government deposits amounting to over \$28,000,000, could be made to refund. The first few months in 1839, Congress having refused to extend the charter of the bank of the United States, found the Government in possession of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 for which it had no present need nor suitable place for safe keeping. On June 23 of that year an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit, under certain specified conditions, all of the money saved by

FRUIT IS BLIGHTED.

JACK FROST CAUSES SERIOUS DAMAGE.

Reports from Various Sections Show the Injury Inflicted by Monday Night's Cold Snap Was Great—Garden Trucks and Fruits Affected Most.

Snow in Places. Jack Frost again swooped down on the fruit trees of Southern Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin early Tuesday morning and blighted almost the entire crop. The frosts of Saturday and Sunday nights began the destruction. Tuesday the young leaves turned black and the blossoms withered. Few districts escaped the reports of damage are conflicting, but it is calculated only one-fourth of the fruit crop will be saved. From fifteen States Professor Moore, the weather watcher in Chicago, received telegrams reporting the condition of crops and the general influence of the weather on the cultivation and growth of all cereals during the week. The reports set forth that the cool wave, which overspread nearly the whole of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, had proved very unfavorable to growing crops, and that much injury had resulted from frosts in northern latitudes. In the Western States the reports are almost all of a nature to indicate that the crops were doing splendidly, but the frost of Saturday and Sunday nights had proved disastrous. Some of the States were suffering from drought, notably Ohio and Illinois. In the eastern part of Ohio wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit were seriously injured. The reports in general were of a cheering nature, but the condition of wheat, oats and barley. But fruit, corn and vegetables have suffered.

EX-GOV. CHASE DEAD.

Former Executive of Indiana, Succumbs to Erysipelas.

Several weeks ago Gov. Jas. J. Chase left Indianapolis for the purpose of engaging in evangelistic work in Maine, and soon after reaching Lubec was seized with erysipelas. Letters from him from time to time spoke of the disease, but he did not apprehend serious consequences and no uneasiness was felt by friends. Saturday, however, a telegram was received announcing his death. The disease began in the face and was partially controlled for a time, but he grew rapidly worse within two days.

EX-GOV. CHASE.

Ex-Gov. Chase was 51 years of age and was born in the State of Illinois, where he grew to manhood. While still young he entered the army and rose to the rank of major, but was sent from active duty to the hospital service on account of the giving away of his health. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and entered a grocery store as a clerk, and while thus engaged undertook the study of theology, afterward uniting with the Christian Church and entering the ministry. He preached for several years in Northern Indiana, and ten years ago was called to the pastorate of the Christian Church at Danville, this State.

In 1880 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth district for Congress, but was defeated by C. C. Mattson, of the Democrats. He returned to the State, where he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, but Congressman Hovey was nominated, and Chase was chosen by acclamation as lieutenant governor. The Republican ticket was elected, and when Hovey died in 1891, Chase succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. In 1892 he was a candidate again for Governor, but was defeated by Matthews. He leaves a widow and two children, a son and daughter.

MAKES IT A TEST CASE.

Nebraska Farmer Sees a Railroad for Failure to Observe the Law.

A Nebraska statute imposes a penalty of \$500 for each failure of a railway company to have its trains whistle at the public crossings, and one-half of the fine goes to the informant. The matter will be tested for the first time in the Supreme Court by Alonzo B. Miller, of Topeka, Nebraska, against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company. The plaintiff sues for \$78,900. Miller resides on a farm near a railroad crossing and has kept an account of such failures to blow the whistle of passing trains between May 4, 1894, and Aug. 9, 1894, and noted 1,076 such failures. The petition consists of 520 sheets of typewritten legal copy.

PERTINENT PERSONALS.

Lady Beresford proceeded in the most business-like manner and didn't pay a penny on her new husband until after the goods had been delivered.

Robert Lebaudy has subscribed 1,000 francs toward the prizes for the Bordeaux-Paris and back horseless carriage race, which will take place on June 11 and following days.

Rev. Dr. William Gregg, professor in Knox College, Toronto, since 1872, a well-known leader in the Presbyterian Church, has resigned the professorship on account of old age.

Major Pond says his offer of \$3,000 a night for Mark Twain, which has been standing for five years, still holds good. Twain has more calls to lecture than any other American citizen.

Robert Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, has been appointed managing editor of the North State. Mr. Halstead's lively "newspaper for newspaper men," in place of F. H. Lancaster, resigned.

The last miller of Dee is dead, but the Chester town council has voted to buy and preserve the mills, in order to control the flow of the stream. The original grant of the mills was made by King Edward VI.

Albert George Sandeman has been elected to the responsible position of governor of the Bank of England. He had previously been a director of the bank for many years, and also a director in many financial institutions and insurance companies.

Pope Leo XIII.'s hands are nearly useless and cause him much suffering. When he writes he must hold his right wrist with his left hand, and what he writes is almost illegible. This is not due to age, but to an attack ofague twenty-five years ago, when he was bishop of Perugia.

THE KING OF FARMERS.

A Pennsylvania Man Who Earned That Title.

Col. James Young, whose death occurred at his home at Middletown, Pa., the other day, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage.

James was known in the country over as the "Farmer King of Pennsylvania." His career had been an eventful one and is another example of what pluck and energy will accomplish when rightly applied. He was born 75 Col. James Young, years ago near Middletown. While attending the district school he helped his father, who was a hotelkeeper. He was very willing and industrious, and with his first \$100 he purchased a stage route between Middletown and Hummelstown. He was successful in this venture, and at the age of 19, having saved several hundred dollars, he purchased a canal boat and this he ran for nearly a year. He went into the lumber and coal business in Middletown. He was connected in business with Gen. Simon Cameron and the latter made him a director in his bank.

In 1859 he purchased a limestone quarry, which for twenty-seven years he operated with great profit. In 1886 he sold the quarry and purchased real estate in the form of farms and at the time of his death he was the owner of thirteen farms, comprising more than 3,000 of the most highly cultivated and productive acres in the Keystone State.

HER ACTION APPLAUDED.

An Indiana Lady Who Suppressed a Gross Nuisance.

The action of Mrs. Dr. Anna Lemmon Griffin, who, while attending a Muncie, Ind., theater the other evening, refused to allow two young men to crowd past her to go out, and "see a man" between the first and second acts, met with commendation and applause not only in the whole community, but by letters and telegrams have been received by her from many cities, all upholding her refusal. The young men had crowded into their seats at the commencement of the performance past Mrs. Griffin and a party of ladies whom she was with. When the curtain fell on one of the acts they asked permission to pass out again, and Mrs. Griffin said they could not do so. They protested and even called the police, but Mrs. Griffin remained seated and the manager said she could not be compelled to let any one pass in front of her until the end of the performance, and the young men were made to sit down. A storm of applause followed, which, together with the newspaper comments which have since been made, showed the manager so plainly that the people considered the passing out between the acts a nuisance, that he has cancelled the door-check system, and the nuisance has been abated.

THE COST OF MISSIONS.

Facts Brought Out at the Southern Baptist Convention.

At the Southern Baptist convention held in Washington, D. C., A. Nunnally, of Memphis, presented a report recommending the establishment of a permanent building board, to have general charge of the erection of church edifices within the territory of the Southern convention. The report showed that, although there were now 30,000 Baptist churches in the South, there were 3,000 homeless congregations. Most of them were in the Southwest. In Texas alone there were 1,000 Baptist churches without shelter. The report also stated that there were in the South 10,000,000 people without the gospel, and that 2,000 missionaries were needed within the territory of the convention. Dr. Tichenor, secretary of the Home Mission Board, opposed the dismemberment of that board, which had heretofore had charge of the work of aiding in the construction of churches. The report was rejected—30 to 155.

J. J. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board, reported the appointment of the levy for the foreign mission work of the ensuing year. It aggregated \$150,000, distributed as follows: Alabama, \$10,800; Arkansas, \$2,600; District of Columbia, \$1,200; Florida, \$1,800; Georgia, \$18,000; Kentucky, \$18,200; Louisiana, \$2,400; Maryland, \$3,200; Mississippi, \$2,000; North Carolina, \$9,000; North Carolina, \$3,000; Missouri, \$9,000; Tennessee, \$13,000; Texas, \$15,000; Virginia, \$21,000, and Western Arkansas and Indian territory, \$600. The report was adopted, after which the convention resumed the consideration of the report on pagan Asia. Rev. B. H. Graves, for thirty years a missionary residing at Canton, China, in discussing the progress of the Chinese people, said that the result of the Japanese-Chinese war, he said, would be to open China to modern thought and enlightenment, and now was the time for Christianity to strike. He spoke of the inequality of the money expended by the church in foreign mission work, and suggested that at each communion service every church member give five cents to carry the news of the gospel to the heathen. Dr. Willingham, secretary of the foreign board, said that during the fifty years of the existence of the convention it had contributed over \$1,500,000 and 310 missionaries to work in foreign fields. The report was adopted, as was the report of the treasurer of the home mission board, presented by Rev. Yeatman, of Washington, which showed a marked improvement in the financial condition during the past year.

HAILSTONES PICKED UP AT OMAHA.

The hailstone which recently swept the eastern portion of Nebraska was the worst in the history of the State. A photograph of some of the hailstones which fell at Omaha was taken shortly after the storm had passed, and the samples were gathered at random from a flat roof. The largest one in the group measured 5 1/2 inches in circumference nearly an hour after it fell.

WHEAT IS IN DANGER.

HESSIAN FLY LAYS IT WASTE IN MANY PLACES.

Startling Object Lesson Is Presented on 'Change—Farmers Bring in Grain Stalks Filled with the Larvæ—Surprise to Chicago Brokers.

Causes a Rise in Price. Samples of the growing winter wheat plant, literally alive with the larvae of the Hessian fly, were exhibited on 'Change in Chicago Thursday. The effect on even the most radical bear was impressive, while the bull had a fair chance to put in an "I told you so." The wheat exhibited was plucked from fields in Indiana by H. Kerlin and William Danlin, of Delphi.

Said Mr. Kerlin: "We feel it is simple justice to the farmer that the people who deal in the commodities may be given a chance to see the actual state of the wheat in. We have been traveling with a horse and carriage along the line of the Wabash Railway from Lafayette to Logansport, talking with the farmers and looking at the fields. Ask a farmer how his wheat is and he will tell you that it is very bad. Ask him what the matter is and he will say: 'I guess it is the drought.' In every such case on examining the stalks and roots they were found to contain from one to twenty of the Hessian fly larvae.

"There was a good stand of wheat everywhere, but when once we became familiar with the fly germs we could tell a field affected as far as we could see it. The larvae were laid by the flies last fall. That is not an uncommon thing, but the dry weather ever since has been particularly propitious to the perpetuity of the germs. The farmer is just finding out what the real cause of the trouble is. One feature is to be noted—namely, That the pest can spread no further because it is generated only in the fall. That is to say, it cannot affect wheat in which it is

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AMERICAN MEDICS MEET.

Business Transacted at the Final Session in Washington.

The final day of the great national convention of physicians in Washington was, as is usually the case, given largely to the transaction of routine business. The most important business done was the election of officers for the ensuing year and the reading of the annual paper on State medicine by Dr. H. D. Holton, of Vermont. Dr. Holton's address dealt generally with some of the problems the State must deal with to protect its citizens from disease. Among the points emphasized was the importance of State boards of health. He insisted that they should be given ample power and latitude in carrying out what they considered for the best interests of the people. He endorsed heartily the action being taken by the association to secure a national department of public health. He also ad-

vised a uniform and national system of quarantine, and that the quarantine laws should be more stringently enforced and carried out. "Educate the press, and through them the people," said Dr. Holton, "to the necessity for the foregoing sanitary medical reforms. Great amounts of money are spent by the Government in armaments, ironclads and other military works, to keep out foreign invaders; but would be a good thing if more were spent on keeping out invading diseases. Congress should be made to recognize the importance of sanitary legislation."

The list of the new officers of the American Medical Association is as follows: President, Dr. R. Beverly Cole, of San Francisco, Cal.; first vice-president, Dr. J. J. Chisolm, of Baltimore; second vice-president, Dr. John C. Legrand, of Alabama; third vice-president, Dr. Augustus B. Clark, of Massachusetts; fourth vice-president, Dr. T. P. Satterthwaite, of Kentucky; treasurer, Dr. Henry P. Newman, of Illinois; secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania; librarian, Dr. G. E. W. of Illinois. Members of the board of trustees, Alonzo Garcelon, of Maine; Dr. T. N. Love, of Missouri, and Dr. James E. Reeves, of Tennessee. The next annual session of the association will be held at Atlanta, Ga.

There is a probability that President Faure will shortly visit England and be a guest of the queen.

Sig. Crispi, it is said, wears a shirt of chain mail, made by a Milanese armorer, when he goes out of doors.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it is announced, is on the point of returning to India—not to live there, however.

The Rev. Philo R. Hurd, who died lately at Detroit, was worth only \$7,000, yet he left \$200 to a faithful servant.

Silver Dollar Bland announces that he is now in good health and expects to circulate par among his Eastern friends next month.

Dr. Frederick Adzros, who was the first practicing physician to locate west of the Mississippi river, has just died in Minneapolis at the age of 92.

William R. Moody, a son of the evangelist, who is in charge of a department in Mount Hermon school, has developed considerable aptitude as a public speaker.

Gen. Wade Hampton, who will visit Charleston, S. C., soon, will be received by a military escort, in spite of the rumor that this day's departure would be opposed.

Mark Twain has signed a contract for a lecture tour around the world. He will undoubtedly come back with personal recollections of Noah's flood and "Forty years with Moses."

The Sultan of Turkey is delighted with the success of the fine china manufactured by him which he installed some time ago in his palace at Constantinople. He is a great amateur of the ceramic art.

Dr. de Bossy, of Havre, who is the dean of French physicians, and 102 years old, uses snuff regularly and drinks two large cups of black coffee every day, besides drinking wine in moderation.

Kaiser Wilhelm has forbidden the officers and men of the Berlin garrison to smoke in the principal streets of the city, in consequence of irregularities in the salute offered to his majesty and the members of the royal family.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has a fine collection of Indian relics, his home in Omaha, and one that time will render each year of increasing value, for our Indians and their ways will soon be things of a past generation.

Gov. Evans, of South Carolina, who is a rising man in Southern politics, is a few years past 30. He is a graduate of Union College at Schenectady, comes of excellent stock, and is bold, fearless, able, and full of nervous energy.

A correspondent asks: "In view of the recent Louisville tragedy, is it ever allowable to make love to a married woman?" It is not only allowable, but eminently proper; but you should marry her first.

Russia has worked the shell game on Japan.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henriksen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 234, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. H. BUE, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 138—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCULLOUGH, C. P.

CRAWFORD TENT, R. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. J. HARTWICK, E. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. R. S. CLAGGETT, C. R.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFORD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFORD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. V.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted, Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

F. E. WOLFE, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.

Office and residence near rooms of the DAVIS PHARMACY.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, — — — MICH.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frock-like, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Useful to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.
New York Correspondence.



UCH dainty elaboration is found on new parasols that they tempt women of even quiet tastes, but these will be misled by the adorable fluffiness unless there is an elaborate dress to go with it. It will be safe for women who buy a parasol to suit the dress, rather than the reverse, to purchase one of heavy corded cream-colored silk, with a handsome ivory handle. This will go well with any light gown, and a bunch of real flowers swung by a band of ribbon from the top of the parasol will give a touch of elaborateness. The flowers will hang free when the parasol is closed, and when open will rest carelessly on the silk. A big bow of chiffon or real lace with knots of ribbon caught therein will be almost as effective and last longer.

Passing from parasols to the girls beneath the one shown in the first picture, it should be said in the beginning that many street gowns are being made with tiny circular shoulder capes to match the ornate cape being in the very worst taste for any but special wear. This rule has developed during the spring, and on summer dresses there will be a further interpretation of it in what may be called cape effects. This is very prettily carried out in this first pictured costume, and a description of this model will suggest many other desirable ways in which



AT ONCE PLAIDED AND CHANGEABLE.

a like effect can be attained. Starting with lavender batiste as the material, the blouse waist is trimmed profusely with batiste ruffles threaded with lace insertion, the latter underlaid with a strip of dark lavender silk. A simpler way would be to sew a tiny ruffle to each side of a bank of silk and cover the middle with lace. Strips of sufficient length could then be easily cut off. Above this garniture appears a sailor collar entirely covered with lace. Standing collar and ribbon trimming are dark lavender satin, and these are garnished to match the back and front of the blouse, of so unusual construction as to be sure to be held in the observer's mind for closer inspection, when the nature of the device will, of course, become apparent. The reason for also using the lace and batiste trimming on the skirt is to make clear that waist and skirt always go together, but so many skirts are now entirely plain that this point will strike some as dearly attained. The skirt will be just as dainty without the trimming, anyway, so individual taste can decide that matter. But the cape effect promises to be very fashionable.

The market has overcome itself in the lovely crinkled stuffs, and the glossy, unruined surface has acquired a distinction thereby. In very elaborate weaves and for extremely dressy and formal occasions, the crepon fabrics hold their own, but the expensive sorts are the ones for this purpose. For summer wear lace crepon will have favor, and it is a gown of this fabric that appears in the next illustration. Its taffeta lining shines through the outer fabric, so a changeable plaid effect results. Beneath the arms the bodice is full, the fullness being held down by pleats of silk. Bands of embroidery edge the cuffs of the sleeves, which are topped by box-pleated epau-



A DETACHABLE YOKE.

lettes of silk. The waist hooks invisibly beneath the front panel, and the back is plain of bias material. Fronts that cover the entire front of the bodice from side seam to side seam are made of closely pleated or fluted black chiffon, with many up and down rows of Valenciennes lace, run on in tight little frills. There is something at once dressy and quiet in this com-

bination, and as every woman knows, nothing is more becoming than real lace. A yoke covered with sequins, with so many pendant ornaments as to almost constitute a front, appears on the dress of the third sketch, and is worth attention because it can be made separately and used to transform a plain waist into a dressy one at short notice. Above this is an odd collar wired to keep it in shape and showing the throat, as so many summer gowns will. A plain collar can be easily substituted for this if it is desired. A bluish green crepe is the material here, and the blouse takes a baggy front that is confined by a draped belt of the stuff. The skirt is entirely plain and godet pleated at the back.

Wash dresses are not, of course, to be stiffened, but they will be cut just like stiffened cloth, skirts and will hang in dozens of flutes. At this the washer-



A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO THE GODET SKIRT.

woman can rejoice, for starch is supposed to take the place of stiff linings. As to the pleats of the skirts that are lined with haircloth, there is already an attempt at variation of the current mode, though why there should be such haste to modify a fashion that has so much to recommend it is hard to understand. It may be that the women who always try to be ahead of the fashions are disgruntled because godet pleats have been promptly adopted by every one, not even the startling fluctuations in the always high price of haircloth having scared economical ones off altogether. One of the attempts to beautify the beautiful is presented in the artist's next contribution. Even the woman with a short memory for styles will recall this cut, which, somehow, is linked with blue serge, and fairly raged three or four years ago. Rivals of a fashion are seldom successfully made after so short a time has elapsed, but this one bears the stamp of determined effort, for does not that baggy blouse front mark the whole as new? Gray mohair is the material, the waist being alike back and front and fastenings invisibly back and front. A deep lace yoke shows at the top and the loose lower part is sprinkled with big bright sequins.

Sequins are much used just now to supply a dash of contrasting color, and bands of them over the shoulders are a common form. Yellow spangles are favored for this purpose, but when the bit of contrast is attained by another method pale green is the fashionable shade. A year or so ago it was turquoise blue, then cerise had it earlier in the season and the change to green suits the warm weather and more complexions than one would think. An ex-



A BODICE RECALLING 1890 STYLES.

ample of its effective use may be taken in a gown of black broadcloth that fitted like kid, save in front where a very narrow droop of black satin was flanked by a tracing of jet that hardly showed. A black silk sailor-shape hat with white satin band and one peaked wing accompanied this and was tilted charmingly on one side by an under band of folded pale green velvet, and the whole looked fresh and pretty.

Another departure from the pleated skirt is more marked—indeed, it is almost frenzied. It appears in some of the trousseau evening gowns that are preparing for swell June brides. These have short waists and close skirts of some soft satin in any delicate shade. Over the satin gown is worn a crepe garment belted in at the short waist and with a very long scarf train, a train really not meant to drag on the floor, but to be carried over the arm. This is a suggestion of a style long gone by, and which at its last appearance prevailed till decency banished it, because in course of time the satin undergarment was almost dispensed with. What will happen this time none can tell.

The final illustration shows a revival that is more in accord with the usual method of using former fashions, for the old-time style hinted at by the bodice decoration dates back to 1830. Designed for young matrons, this costume is very handsomely carried out in crepe and striped green-tinted, its beauty being greatly added by the bright silken lining that shows through the transparent outer fabric. A rich lace yoke extends over the shoulders, is banded with bright silk, and gathered fronts pass over a three-cornered lace plastron. The sleeves are of lace silk, with long lace cuffs, and the skirt is severely plain.

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TIMELY FARM TOPICS.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

Smut in Corn Is Often Responsible for the Mysterious Death of Cattle—Home-Made Hay Carrier Attachment—A Protected Salt Box.

Salt Box for the Open Field.
Live stock should either have a quantity of salt mingled in their food, or it should be fed to them direct. If you trust to feeding them salt at stated intervals the chances are they will often be neglected for some period beyond the stated time; consequently, when it is fed them, they will indulge too freely and the well-known insidious effect of the salt is observed. The better way is to place a quantity of salt

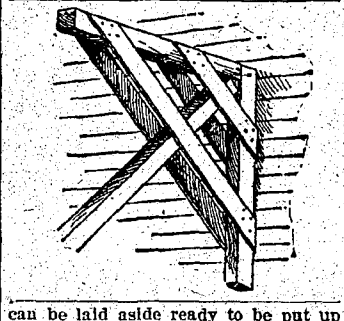


PROTECTED SALT BOX.

where it will be accessible to them at all times, and this is done in no more satisfactory way than by the use of a covered salt box similar to the one shown in sketch from the Orange-Judd Farmer. The box is 14 inches long, 9 inches wide, 8 inches high at the back and 6 inches in front. The box is firmly nailed to the fence board, or to a post or side of a building, as most convenient. The cover is hinged. The front end of the box, as is cut away, exposing the salt, and in trying to get it the cover raised. Cattle readily learn to raise the cover when they are salt hungry.

Prevent Smut in Corn.
Much has been said of late of cattle and horses and other stock mysteriously dying, and the cause has been traced to the smut on corn or a similar fungus on other grains or grass fed to them, says Colman's Rural World. The common smut of grain crops is a minute plant, consisting of white threads, like those of mildew, which grow in plants, and generally concentrate in the seed heads. The corn appears in every part of the plant, even in the roots, but mostly in the seed heads. The seed of the smut fungus consists of extremely minute black or brown balls, called spores, when this smut dries it is carried off by the wind and spread far and wide. But some of it lodges in a tuft of minute hairs at the end of the seeds of the grain, and thus, when the grain is sown, the smut is sown with it, and in this way, is most effectively spread among the new crop. To prevent this, the seed, whether wheat, oats or corn, is steeped in a solution of four ounces of bluestone (sulphate of copper) in five gallons of hot water, and this, when cold, is used to steep the seed in. The smut spores are thus killed, and, of course, the danger of new smut is greatly reduced, as only that floating in the air will infect the crops. The seed is kept in the solution for a few minutes, then taken out and drained, and spread out to dry; it is then sown immediately. Or the wet seed may be mixed with some dry, air-slacked lime, which is a great help, and thus dried, may be sown at once, either by hand or by drill.

Building a Safe Staging.
The accompanying illustration shows a method of making a safe staging for the walls of houses and barns. The method of construction is so plainly shown in the diagram that description is hardly necessary, except to state that the support that runs from the ground to the angle of the framework may be a rough pole, if joist is not at hand, though the pole should be stout. Such stagings are useful where one does not wish to mar the shingling or clapboarding by nailing on boards to build the usual stage. Besides, these frames



can be laid aside ready to be put up again at a moment's notice, proving in this way a saving of labor.—American Agriculturist.

Protection from Late Spring Frosts.
Many field crops could be started earlier if the danger from late frosts could be overcome. Trials at the Michigan station, says the Agriculturist, have shown that the remedy for the farmer is to make an artificial cloud over his crops on the calm, clear nights when frost is to be expected. This is best done by burning small heaps of wet hay, straw or green weeds, tar, or crude petroleum, to make a dense smudge of heavy smoke which settles down on the crop, effectually blanketing the plants. The air will be the coldest very early in the morning, from two to four o'clock, and there should be a good cloud of smoke by that time. The piles of damp stuff should be scattered through the crop or orchard, in readiness for lighting at the intimation of danger, as shown by personal observation, or by the frost signals from the weather bureau.

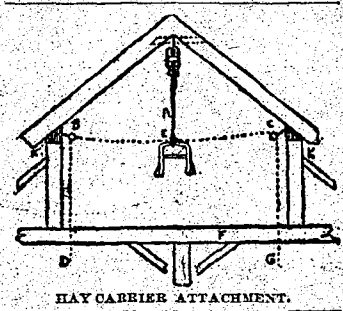
Cutworms.
In preparing land for melons in the future, the Department of Agriculture says, growers will find it of great advantage to plow in the fall—early rather than late—and leave the land bare during the winter. Then, in the early spring, as soon as the grass begins to come up in adjoining fields, sprinkle here and there throughout the field which is to be planted to melons bunches of grass or any other green vegetation which has previously been poisoned by sprinkling with Paris green in solution. Such of the cutworms as may be present in the land will feed upon this vegetation and will be killed. It will also have the effect of destroying many of the wireworms.

Keeping the Celler Cool.
It is important to have thorough ventilation of cellars, but this ought always to be at night while the air is

cool during hot weather. The night air has also less moisture than has the warmer air during the day, and which, when admitted among the cooler air in the cellar, deposits moisture on the walls. Cellars are apt to be too moist, however managed. Lime is one of the best absorbents of moisture, and a peck of unslaked lime scattered through the cellar will not only purify the air, but will make it much drier. It will help to keep the cellar dry to put on a coat of whitewash each spring. This also makes the cellar lighter and aids in circulating the air through it.

Moral Character of Hired Help.
There is necessarily a close association between the hired help on farms and the members of the farmer's family. This in itself is not to be regretted; but it makes more necessary a great caution as to the character of the assistants hired. It is not enough that they are able to work and skillful. There should be in them enough moral stamina not to make them injurious companions for the young. There is too little care by farmers in this respect. It ought to be the business of the employer to know that those who are working for him are not demoralizing themselves or others when out of work hours. The really good effective workers are usually the best morally. It is for the idle hands that Satan is always finding mischief and wrongdoing to be done.

Hay Carrier Attachment.
A home-made hay carrier is shown by the illustration. There is scarcely any description needed. The drawing shows a portion of hay barn. The home-made attachment is shown at A, which consists of a piece of wood 2x2 inches of good oak. At either end is securely bolted a clevis, one to be attached to the hay carrier pulley above and the other to harpoon. The length of the wood piece is such as to just allow of the hay to clear the F. To each pulley, B and C in cut, is attached a pulley near middle of hay. One each of these pulleys passes a rope; one end is fastened to the attachment at E, and the other end hangs loosely in the bay. Be sure the ropes are long enough to reach to bottom of hay when the harpoon is on the wagon. The operation is as follows: After the harpoon is loaded and it is desired to drop the hay toward the end of bay marked D, the man in the bay grasps



HAY CARRIER ATTACHMENT.

the end of the rope at D, and pulls the harpoon toward the pulley B, while the man on the load pulls the rope rope. The operation of the other rope is the same. The attachment A is valuable in moving clover hay, as the hay does not pack in the middle as does when every forkful is in one place. When mow gets too full to use attachment, remove it and attach harpoon to carrier in usual way.—Ohio Farmer.

Unsalted Butter.
Most people who like butter prefer it with some salt in it, but there are a few who have become used to eating it without salt and who prefer it in that condition. But as it is not possible to get the last drop of buttermilk out of butter, this unsalted butter will not keep more than a few days without becoming strong. It will not pay dairymen to prepare butter without salt unless they know certainly where they can sell it and have it used soon after making it. We have known Scotch people who said they preferred butter without salt, but they were not willing to pay its extra cost. The addition of salt makes a profit to the butter-maker, besides helping to save his product from spoiling.

Cabbage and Tomato Plants.
Many persons set out plants of this character in a comparatively dry time, and in order to prevent their wilting pour water around the plants after they are planted. A much better plan is to make the holes first with a dibble, and then fill water into the holes, allowing the water to fully soak away, and then put the plant into the hole, pressing the earth firmly against it. Plants will then need no surface watering, and do much better than if they had it. Some people in order to prevent wilting cover the plants with an inverted flower pot for some twenty-four hours, which is also an excellent practice.—Mechan's Monthly.

Value of Brewer's Grains.
When perfectly fresh and fed in limited quantities, there is nothing in brewers' grain to injure milk. But as frequently used, says Hoard's Dairyman, with fermentation very active, and the grains constituting the major portion of the feed, they are decidedly objectionable. Why they should be we cannot answer any more satisfactorily than we can explain why arsenic is a poison.

Sugar Beets for Swine.
When they can be cheaply grown, they can be profitably fed to fattening swine. With growing swine, they would need some wheat bran or nitrogenous food added, as beets are rich in carbon, containing seventeen parts of starch, sugar, etc., to one part of protein or flesh-forming material.

Grafting Wax.
The best receipt for grafting wax I have ever tried, and I have tried a number of kinds, in six pounds of resin, one pound of beeswax and one pint of linseed oil.

Advantages of Rotation.
When any one crop is grown on the same land for a number of years, the soil becomes filled with insects and microbes which injure the crop.

Defective Hoofs.
A defective hoof will ruin a horse more quickly than anything else. Have an understanding with your blacksmith.

Inbreeding Requires Knowledge.
Don't fool with inbreeding or any other breeding until you know what you are about.

TORTURED BY TURKS.

A MISSIONARY DESCRIBES ARMENIAN SUFFERINGS.

Awful Atrocities Committed by Kurds and Soldiers of the Sultan—Priests Massacred—Children Are Cut in Two and Their Jaws Torn Apart.

A Tale of Horror.
There does not seem to be much doubt that the sufferings endured by the wretched Armenians are something more dreadful than can be conceived.



MURDERED IN THEIR BEDS.

Unprotected and left to the mercy of a pitiless enemy to their physical tortures is added the hopelessness of despair; the government allows their foes to work their cruel will on women and children as well as men.

A returned American missionary, Frederick Davis Greene, has written a book that has just been published by the Philo-Armenian Association and scattered broadcast over this country, in which a terrible picture is given of Armenian sufferings. To show how obdurate the Turkish government upholds its own side of the case and how loath it is to acknowledge its own wrongdoing, it is only necessary to consider that it has had a book printed in New York as an offset to Mr. Greene's work. In this Armenian affairs are barely touched on and the kindness of the Sultan and his eagerness for his people's welfare is treated in glowing colors. Many of the atrocities described in Mr. Greene's book are too horrible for publication. Here are some extracts:



STABBING AN ARMENIAN CHIEF TO PIECES.

from a description of the great massacre at Sassoun, near Moosh: "The government had suspected that the Talvoevge villages were harboring agitators, and had sent orders to certain Kurdish chiefs to attack the district, assuming the responsibility for all they should kill and promising the Kurds all the spoil.

"At first the Kurds were set on and the troops kept out of sight. The villagers, put to the fight, and thinking they had only the Kurds to deal with, repulsed them on several occasions. Some of the troops assumed Kurdish dress and helped them in the fight with more success. Small companies of troops entered several villages, saying they had come to protect them as loyal subjects, and were quartered among the houses. In the night they arose and slew the sleeping villagers, man, woman, and child.

"By this time those in the other villages were beginning to feel that extermination was the object of the government, and desperately determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible.



DROPPING A PRIEST ON BAYONETS.

"No distinctions were made between persons or villages as to whether they were loyal and had paid their taxes or not. The orders were to make a clean sweep. A priest and some leading men from one village went out to meet an officer, taking in their hands their tax receipts, declaring their loyalty and begging for mercy; but the village was surrounded and all human beings put to the bayonet. A large and strong man, the chief of one village, was captured by the Kurds, who tied him, threw him on the ground and, squatting around him, stabbed him to pieces.

"At Galogozan many young men were tied hand and foot, laid in a row, covered with brushwood and burned alive. Others were seized and hacked to death piecemeal.

"At another village a priest and several leading men were captured and promised release if they would tell where others had fled, but after telling all but the priest were killed. A chain



A TURKISH SOLDIER'S PASTIME.

was put around the priest's neck and pulled from opposite sides till he was several times choked and revived, after which several bayonets were planted upright and he was raised in the air and let fall upon them.

"The men of one village, when fleeing, took the women and children, some 500 in number, and placed them in a sort of grotto in a ravine. After several days the soldiers found them and butchered those who had not died of hunger.

"Children were frequently held up by

the hair and cut in two or had their jaws torn apart. The last stand took place on Mount Andok, south of Moosh, where some thousand persons had sought refuge. The Kurds were sent in relays to attack them, and after the besieged had been without food for several days and their ammunition was exhausted the troops succeeded in reaching the summit without any loss, and let scarcely a man escape.

"Now all turned their attention to those who had been driven into the Talvoevge district. Three or four thousand of the besieged were left in this small plain. When they saw themselves thickly surrounded on all sides by Turks and Kurds, they raised their hands to heaven with an agonizing moan, for deliverance. They were thinned out by rifle shots and the remainder were slaughtered with bayonets and swords till a veritable river of blood flowed from the heaps of the slain. Forty villages were totally destroyed, and it is probable that 10,000 at least were killed. The lowest estimate is 10,000, and many put it much higher."

THE RAINMAKER.

He Has a Hard Time When the Weather Doesn't Suit.

The belief of the Indians in sorcery is a very practical one, and if their medicine chiefs fall in any appointed exploit they are promptly tortured.

Frank Cushing, in his experiences among the Zunis, the wonderful castle-building Indians of Western New Mexico, tells that upon returning one day to the Zuni town he found one of the old men of the tribe on trial for sorcery, or, rather, for misusing his powers.

There had been no rain for weeks, the wells were drying up and a water famine stared the nation in the face.

The chiefs decided that the medicine man had turned witch.

After a long and exhaustive trial the old man was sentenced to be suspended from the wall until he would confess.

His hands were tied behind his back, and he was suspended by his wrists from a rope. The torture was excruciating, and the old man howled pitifully for mercy.

"Say something," shouted the Zuni chief.

"What shall I say?" whined the old man.

"Say yes or no," yelled the chief.

The old man finally confessed, and was let down. He went through an elaborate series of promises as to his future behavior, and promised that rain would fall within four days.

At the end of four days no rain had fallen, but the old man had disappeared. A party of Zunis went out in search of him, and had he been found he would undoubtedly have been killed.

On the night of the fifth day, however, and while the search was still in progress, the rain came in torrents.

The next day, says the New Orleans Picayune, the old man marched proudly into the village and was received with acclamations of great joy.

Heavy Responsibility.

The pecuniary difficulties in which aspirants for fame become involved have inspired many an anecdote.

"Here's a poem on the 'Ovidian Comedy'," said a frayed-looking individual to the editor of a weekly paper in a large town. "an 'it's hopla' you'll take it, O am."

"What is your address?" inquired the editor.

"That depends entirely on you, sir," responded the poet, with a cheerful smile.

"Depends on me!" echoed the editor; "what do you mean?"

"If you take the bit poem, sir, me ad distress will still be sixty-nine wined Dixer Strate," replied the sanguine poet; "but if you don't take it," he added, darkly, "it's meself that'll be left without anny address to me name, if me landlady kapes her wurrd, sorr!"

An Old Roman Bath.

The following is called a "mock milk bath," and wouldn't be a bad thing to try if it was not named at all: Make up a dozen cheese cloth bags about a foot square. Fill them with oatmeal and pure white castile soap shaved fine—two-thirds oatmeal and one-third soap. Put in the bag a teaspoonful of borax and some orris root or lavender flowers, or anything of that kind that you like as a perfume. Have about twelve gallons of water for your bath and make it pretty warm. Use the bag for a wash rag, and you will come out of each bath feeling as though you had the skin of a baby. Of course, one bag will only do for one bath, and the contents will then have to be thrown away, but the cheese cloth can be washed and used till it breaks in holes.

How Do the Turkeys Know.

Says an old Pennsylvania farmer: "I always know when there is to be a windstorm by watching the turkeys and chickens go to roost each night. In calm weather the fowls always roost on their poles with their heads alert, nating each way; that is, one faces east, the next west, and so on. But when there is going to be a high wind they always roost with their heads toward the direction from which it is coming. There are reasons for these different ways of roosting, I take it. When there is no wind to guard against they can see other dangers more readily if they are headed in both directions, but when wind is to arise they face it because they can hold their positions better. But the part I can't understand," he concluded, "is how the critters know that the wind is going to rise when we mortals lack all intimation of it."

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

The Little Wisher.

I have a little brother, his name is Gordie. For, at the gate, He spends his time a-wishing—wishing all the livelong day. He wishes he was this, he wishes he was that; He has twenty thousand wishes underneath his little hat!

"I wish I was a soldier on a great big prancing horse. And a gun upon my shoulder, with a bayonet, of course, I'd fire it at the enemy; I'd like to see 'em run. I'd kill 'em off by hundreds—it would be jolly fun."

"I wish I was the elephant that's chained up in the Zoo. For they give him tons of peanuts; my father says they do. I wish I was the gateman that keeps guard at the gate. For he lets you to do this or that and never lets you wait! "I wish I was a watchman; he sits up till 12 is past."



THE LITTLE WISHER.

I wish I was a sailor boy, a-climbing up a mast. I wish I was my cousin Will, he's got 10 cents and more. Oh, I wish I was the woman that keeps the candy store!

"I wish I was Ben-Nichols, he's got a brand-new wheel. Ma says I mustn't wriggle, so I wish I was an eel. I wish I was old Towser, he don't have to make a bow. I wish I was a carpenter—I wish I was a cow!"

"I wish I was a ragged boy that needn't wear his shoes. I wish I was a great big man, to do just as I choose. I wish I was our pussy, she don't have to use a fork. I wish I was a lamplighter—I wish I was a stork!"

That's the way my little brother, this silly Gordie Ray. Keeps a-wishing and a-wishing all these foolish things all day. And my father, he just laughs and says: "Well, thank the gracious powers, That wishing cannot wish away this little boy of ours." —St. Louis Republic.

Choice Soon Made.

"Can't we get anything to eat on the cars, papa?" anxiously inquired the little 4-year-old, who was getting ready for her first long railroad journey. "Certainly, puss," replied her father. "There will be a dining-car on the train."

"But we'll get awfully hungry waiting for dinner. Won't there be any breakfast car?"

"You don't understand, dear. We shall get our breakfast in the dining-car."

"What'll there be to eat?"

"Well, there will be a bill of fare that will have the names of ever so many kinds of food on it. You can have beef-steak, mutton chops or fried chicken; baked potatoes, fried potatoes or boiled potatoes; ham and eggs, oatmeal, hot biscuit, Graham bread, raw or cooked fruits, coffee, tea or chocolate. Now, with all that before you, what would you choose?"

"Cake." —Chicago Tribune.

A Little Girl's Needlebook.

Buy a ball of crochet silk in any pretty color and some fine, soft cushioning cord or heavy knitting cotton. Use a medium-sized crochet needle, and start single crochet over the cord. Keep the cord turned all the while so as to wind round and round in circles till you have a mat about as big as a silver dollar; then finish the edge with a fine scallop.

When you have two of these mats cut four circles of white flannel slightly smaller than the mats and button-hole the edge of each with some of the silk. Sew these flannel leaves fast to one of the covers at one point, and then crochet the second cover to the first at the same spot.

Fasten a little bow of baby ribbon over the joining. Fill the leaves with needles of assorted sizes.

Lastly, to each mat, directly opposite the place of joining, attach a bit of the baby ribbon by which to tie them together and keep the needlebook closed. —Little Men and Women.

Jumping Liddle-Cakes.

One of the favorite winter games of the small boy who lives along the Hudson is "jumping liddle-cakes." This sport reaches its height just as the ice in the river is breaking up, and when the great cakes go floating up and down with the tide a dozen or more youngsters may be seen running from one cake to another, and sometimes making really dangerous leaps.

One day a boy, apparently about 5 years old, was to be seen standing on a cake which was rocking in a somewhat alarming manner, and the little fellow was crying in a frightened sort of way. "What's the matter?" called a passer-by from the shore. And then came the sobbing answer: "I'm afraid dis cake'll turn over, an' if I get drowned me mother'll lick me."

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Income Tax Bill has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The Savannah News, says, silver men are deluding themselves with the idea that free silver can carry the South. Georgia would vote against it by a heavy majority.

Mr. Gresham is reported as saying that the Monroe doctrine has lost its power. Of course it has when its enforcement depends on a putty administration. —*Toledo Blade*.

The effect of the recent Republican victories is to be seen in the increased activity of various manufacturing industries. —*Globe Dem.*

The Tennessee Democrats have put their State in the way of standing up with Missouri next year for the Republican party. —*Globe Dem.*

The country will be pleased to hear that Secretary Gresham's health is improving; but his diplomacy remains as bad as ever. —*Globe Dem.*

Thursday, June 14th, will be the 14th anniversary of the formation of the order of Maccabees. We understand that it will be appropriately observed by Grayling Maccabees.

It has been discovered that under the recent Democratic city government of Chicago many dead men have received salaries out of the municipal treasury.

The Indiana Populists are greasing themselves for the purpose of being swallowed by the Democrats, but the State will be carried by the Republicans all the same. —*Globe Dem.*

Another Bond Sale is probable on account of the continued deficits; and the continued deficits are due, as everybody knows, to Democratic tinkering with the tariff. —*Globe Dem.*

The Salvation army proposes to break all previous singing records in Cheboygan on the evening of May 21, when they will sing 50 songs without a "skip."

Larger and larger railroad earnings and bank clearings are reported every week. This must mean that prosperity for the country is close at hand. —*Globe Dem.*

Every post in New York and New Jersey which has met since Col. Waring's brutal flogging has passed resolutions strongly denouncing him. The Post at his home in Newport R. I., has been especially severe, and this condemnation has stung the Colonel into writing a lamely defensive letter. —*National Tribune*.

It is said that President Cleveland is writing an exhaustive work on political economy. If he will tell the people how he economized so as to become worth two millions or more during his brief political life the book will prove a big seller. —*Boston Commercial*.

Example is better than precept. Mr. Cleveland talks glibly and at length about "sound money," but his administration has issued \$130,000,000 in bonds and created a deficit of \$16,000,000. And all this in carrying out his pet theory as to money. —*Salt Lake Tribune*.

New York has added a stock of sheep to Central Park, and keeps a shepherd, dressed in blue and silver, to look after them. He is probably the only man left in America who can make any money in the Sheep business. —*Globe Dem.*

A Chicago minister has figured it out that it costs on an average \$450 to convert a Chicago citizen, while a heathen in foreign lands can be converted for less than half that sum. Better turn your attention to the heathen; it is doubtful if the Chicago investment is worth the money. —*Toledo Blade*.

There is one bill now being considered by the present legislature which all the citizens of Northern and Western Michigan are heartily hoping may become a law and that one is the Linderman bill, which contains practical provisions for investigations and experiments in the direction of the development of the denuded pine lands and the light sandy soil tracts, of which there are thousands of acres in the section named. No act of the present legislature could contain more wisdom or indicate more real and earnest interest in matters which deeply concern the state and people than will be indicated in the passage of this bill. —*Cadillac News and Express*.

Additional Local.

A shoemaker in Lewiston, reports making a pair of shoes last week, 15 1/2 inches in length. The order must have been received from Grayling.

A pound social will be held Tuesday evening May 27th, at the Protestant Methodist church, for the benefit of J. J. Rev. Willets & All are cordially invited.

Gus Arn, Comer's assistant in the market, returned to his home near Milwaukee, last week, after eleven years' absence. The "fatted calf" will be massacred, just as it was done of old.

Two dogs belonging to H. Youngs, were caught killing sheep in O. Palmer's field last Thursday. Mr. Youngs had them both promptly buried, in accordance with the statute.

The reception given Rev. and Mrs. McCloud by the Y. P. S. C. E., last Friday evening was fairly attended and very enjoyable. It is hoped that their stay with us may be as pleasant as has been their reception.

Emory Odell, Theodore Odell, Fred Parker and Burt Parker were arrested by Deputy Game Warden, McCormick for spearing fish in Portage Lake and tried before Justice McElroy and a jury who returned a verdict of guilty and they were fined four dollars each.

Work will soon be commenced on the extension of the Au Sable and Northwestern railroad from Lewiston to Vienna. The road now runs across Isosco and Osceola counties to Lewiston, a distance of 74 miles. The proposed extension to Vienna will be six miles long.

The Michigan Republican Newspaper Association has just closed a pleasant and profitable session at Hastings. The resolutions adopted, declaring the tariff yet to be the paramount issue and expressing full confidence in the purpose and ability of the Republican party to settle all other issues right, are just what might have been expected from a convention of highly intelligent and patriotic representatives of the press. There is a party unanimity and a party press unanimity on this great paramount issue of the tariff, and that issue will remain the leading issue until the republican policy of protection is fully restored. —*Detroit Journal*.

According to the computation of Mr. Henry Gannett, the well known statistician, the wealth of the United States in 1880 was \$43,642,000,000, or an average of \$870 to each inhabitant; in 1890 it was \$62,600,000,000, or about \$1000 to each inhabitant; and both dates it was greater than the wealth of any other nation. He goes on to show that 5 percent of the total wealth of the country is owned by millionaires; 27 percent by people worth from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 each; 37 percent, the largest percentage, by those worth from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each; and 6 percent by those owning less than \$1,000 each. —*Globe Democrat*.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

The Art Amateur for May has two charming color plates—"The Watering Place," by J. Peyrol Bonheur, and "Decorative Groups," after Boncher. There are the usual eight large pages of practical Working Designs for Woodcarving, Pyrography, China painting and Needlework. The frontispiece is very interesting, being a pen drawing by Thure De Thulstrup reproduced by the "half-tone" process. Besides these E. M. Halliwell's "Flower Drawing in Pen-and-Ink," with numerous illustrations is still continued. Other articles are "Figure Painting," "Landscape Painting," "China Painting," "Talks on Embroidery." In "My Note Book" the editor while praising those pictures which deserve attention, unflinchingly denounces certain "old masters" which he finds on sale at some of the well-known galleries in New York. Price 35 cents. MONTAGUE MARKS, Publisher, 23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in an editorial commenting on the result of the recent election says: "The meaning of all this is so clear that the way-faring man, though a fool, will make no mistake in interpreting it. All over the North and West and probably in a considerable portion of the South, the drift is in favor of the Republicans. The change in the condition came in 1893, when the people to the extent of their opportunity, reversed the Democratic verdict of 1892. Ever since then the Republican tide has been steadily rising. When in the Congressional elections five months ago, the people turned out a house with ninety Democratic plurality and put in one with a Republican plurality of 140, there was a general impression that the Republican high water mark had been reached. This notion though was erroneous. All over the country the Republican wave is still at its flood. It is safe to predict that a grander triumph than any achieved by any party since the Republican tidal wave of 1872 will be gained by the Republicans in 1896."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, '95. Hon. Thomas B. Reed paid Washington an unannounced visit this week which started no end of stories about his having been sent for in connection with the calling of an extra session of Congress. None of these things had any connection with Mr. Reed's visit. He was brought to Washington by one of the "most holy ties which bind men together—friendship." The condition of Representative Hitt, of Ill., who has been dangerously ill and who is not yet entirely out of danger was the magnet which drew Mr. Reed to Washington. They have been for years the closest of friends, personal and political, and Mr. Reed wanted to see if his presence would not help his friend. That the whole story, but Washington news is not over plentiful just now and the correspondents are working this highly praiseworthy visit of one friend to another for all its worth, not bothering about facts but giving their imagination free rein. Mr. Reed only remained in Washington a few hours.

It is given out by those connected with the administration that the reason the idea of court-martialing Admiral Meade for his recent criticism of the un-American policy of the administration was abandoned was that Admiral Meade declined to answer questions as to his responsibility for the newspaper interview in which the criticism appeared and the absence of any law to compel the newspaper man who interviewed the Admiral to testify before a naval court martial. But that was not the reason at all; it was merely a pretense. The real reason was the fear of the public opinion, which was quick to see that Admiral Meade was goaded into making the remarks which constituted a technical violation of the naval regulations, but reflected the sentiments of seven-tenths of the American people, and would have been equally as quick to resent any attempt to punish him by the use of a packed court-martial. Admiral Meade has given the country forty years of gallant service, having a record unsurpassed by any living officer of our navy, and the administration would do well to make the reprimand which it proposes to give him, as mild as possible.

There is little doubt that the presidency of the Pullman car company has been tendered to Secretary Gresham. A gentleman whose relations with several directors of that company are close expresses the opinion that if Mr. Gresham declines the position it will be offered to ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln.

An open rupture between Mr. Cleveland and Vice-President Stevenson is in the opinion of many, certain to occur in the near future. All the news received in Washington points to the probable capture of the democratic party of Illinois by the silver men, and it is no longer denied in any quarter that the entire silver movement in the state has been from the first in the interest of Mr. Stevenson's candidacy for the democratic Presidential nomination. And Mr. Cleveland believes that Mr. Stevenson is the moving spirit in the whole business and does not hesitate when talking with his friends to call him "a traitor to the administration of which he is a part" and other uncomplimentary things. Should the two men meet it is believed a quarrel is certain.

Some people seem determined to drag silver into everything. A proposition has been made to the governor of Delaware to appoint a democratic silver man Senator to contest the seat to which the republicans claim Col. Dupont was elected, and if the governor agrees an attempt is to be made to get enough populist votes to make when combined with the solid vote of the democratic Senators a majority of the Senate, and to seat the man appointed by the governor, regardless of the report that will be made by the committee on Elections, not because they believe him entitled to the seat, but because the man can be counted upon to vote for silver at all times. It is difficult to believe that such a scheme as this can be put through, and your correspondent is confident that should Gov. Watson give his consent it will be found that somebody has been trying to dispose of what they did not control. The Senate is controlled by the silver men anyway, and the shrewd live Senators will be quick to see that such a scheme would be certain to injure the cause of silver with the public at large while the vote that would be gained in the Senate would not be of the slightest assistance. The next Senator from Delaware will be Col. Dupont, if he lives.

A few shut-downs in factories are taking place. They are the result of strikes, however. In general the output of the great industries is increasing and good times are not far off. —*Globe Democrat*.

The attention of our readers is called particularly to the prospectus of the New York Weekly Press, on our third page. The Press is the most reliable and best republican paper in the country and our readers should subscribe for it in connection with the AVALANCHE.

Epworth League Convention.

At M. E. Church, Grayling, Mich.

—THURSDAY EVENING.—
7:00. Song Service, conducted by Rev. Fred A. Smart, Detroit; Devotional Exercises, Rev. S. G. Taylor, Grayling; Address of Welcome, Prof. W. F. Henkelman, Grayling; Greetings, Y. P. S. C. E., G. H. Bonnell, Grayling; Response, Dr. S. B. Oppe-land, Bay City; Address, Rev. M. C. Hawks, Bay City.

—FRIDAY MORNING.—
6:30. Sunrise Service; 8:30. Song Service; 9:00. Business Session.

Department of Spiritual Work.

[IN CHARGE OF W. A. G. FLYNN, EAST TAWAS.]

1. "The Holy Spirit," Rev. J. L. Hudson, Alpena; 2. "The Study of the Bible," Miss Iva Anschutz, East Tawas; 3. "The League's Devotions," Mrs. Knight, West Branch; 4. "Personal Responsibility," Miss Anna M. Bell, Cheboygan.

Department of Mercy and Help.

[IN CHARGE OF C. B. WILLIAMS, ALPENA.]

1. "Social Purity," Rev. J. L. Hudson, Alpena; 2. "Temperance Work for the League," Rev. N. E. McClean, Wolverine; 3. "Who is my Neighbor?" Miss Edith Cavanah, Alpena; 4. "Our Position in Social and Political Reform," C. B. Williams, Alpena.

—FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—
1:30. Business Session.

Department of Social Work.

[IN CHARGE OF REV. F. L. OSBORNE, AU SABLE.]

1. "The Social Problem of the Epworth League," Rev. Geo. E. Sharp, McKinley; 2. "A Social Religion or a Religious Sociality—Which?" Mrs. D. E. Birch, Hillman; 3. "The Epworth League, a Missing Link between the Young People and the Church," Rev. Rufus VanAlstine, Mio; 4. "What to do on a Social Evening," Rev. F. L. Osborne, AuSable.

Junior League Work.

[IN CHARGE OF MRS. A. M. HAWTHORN, BAY CITY.]

1. "The Best Course of Bible Study for Juniors," Mrs. F. L. Osborne, AuSable; 2. Phases of Junior League Work, Mrs. R. L. Cope, East Tawas, Miss Clara Park, Bay City, Miss Alice McKenzie, West Bay City.

—FRIDAY EVENING.—
7:30. Song Service; 8:00. Address, Rev. J. F. Berry, D. D., Chicago. —SATURDAY MORNING.—
6:30. Sunrise Service; 8:30. Business Session, Election of Officers, etc.

Department of Literary Work.

[IN CHARGE OF S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING.]

1. "Character Building," Prof. W. F. Benkelman, Grayling; 2. "Epworth League Readings," Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Grayling; 3. "How on the Literary Department of the Epworth League be made Effective," Miss Lizzie Bradshaw, Grayling; Consecration Service, Rev. F. A. Smart, Detroit.

Business men who have been in the habit of using government stamped envelopes will note the fact, that as soon as the contract runs out, they will only get envelopes at the home office, as the government will stop competing with the printer in printing addresses thereon. Also by a recent ruling your letters will be retained 80 days, unless you have printed on them the number of days you want them held.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

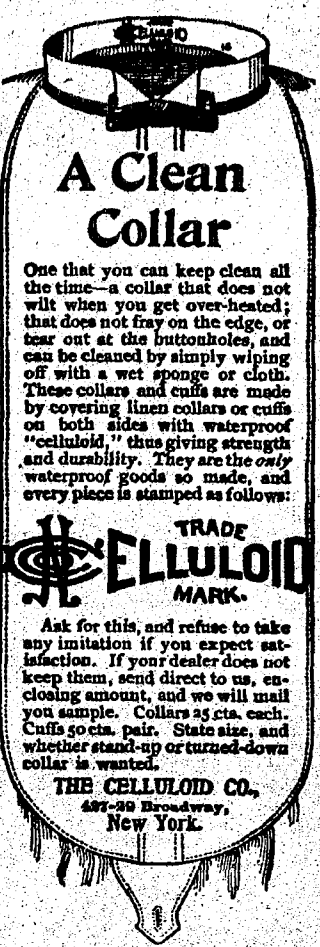
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Cough and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidney troubles. Bucklin's Arnica Salve the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.



A Clean Collar

One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the only waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE MARK.
THE CELLULOID CO.
487-29 Broadway, New York.

Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 50c each. Cuffs 50c pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

Detroit Weekly Tribune

Price Reduced

—TO—
75 Cents a Year.

Unsurpassed as a Newspaper.
Unrivalled in Popular Interest.
Soundly Republican.

An Agent wanted in every Township in Michigan, to whom liberal terms will be given.
THE TRIBUNE - Detroit.

The National Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Is One of Less than Half-a-Dozen Really Great Family Papers in the Country.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE Published at the National Capital.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE Devoted to the history of the war.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE Devoted to the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors and sons of Veterans.
IT IS THE ONLY ONE That makes a bold and persistent fight for the rights of American rights.
It has more distinguished contributors than any other paper.

Printed on fine white paper, edited with signal ability, and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured.

ONLY \$1 A YEAR—TWO CENTS A WEEK.
Send for Sample Copies. Sample Copies Free.
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine our advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

'Daugherty Visible' Type Writer

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

—
RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.
Permanent Alignment.

Price - \$75.00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to
THE DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
W. N. FERRIS, State Agent. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES, and Ammunition, BEST IN THE WORLD.



Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Cough and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidney troubles. Bucklin's Arnica Salve the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN, TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	-	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	-	10 "
String Beans,	-	10 "
Lima Beans,	-	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	-	10 "
Red Cherries,	-	10 "
Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	-	10 "
Dried Beef,	-	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
Catsup,	-	10 "
Horse Radish,	-	10 "
Olives,	-	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES; Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

THE DAVIS



THE HIGHEST PRIZE
GIVEN BY THE
World's Columbian Exposition

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE
Davis Sewing Machine Co.
For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.
Address: **DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.**
PATTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Association of America, N. W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

the receiving wheel registers the revolution of the sending wheel. With the wheels running, a letter is printed at each revolution, or a hundred letters per minute, equivalent to 200 words of average length. The highest speed Mr. Rogers has been able to reach is 2,500 revolutions, or 500 words, per minute. This wonderful system has brought forth...



NO. 3.—RECEIVING.

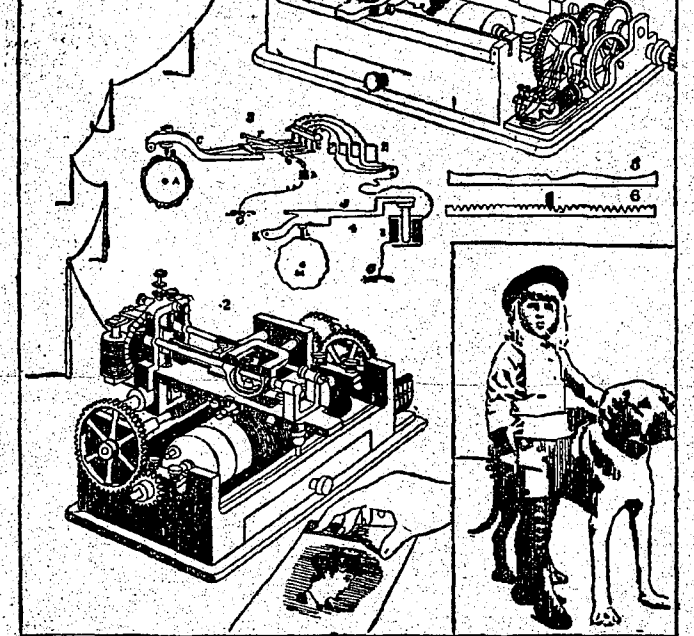
ward the United States Postal Printing Telegraph Company, and this company has completed and put into practical operation his first line between Washington and Baltimore. It will in due time, it is thought, practically do away with the sending of letters by mail.

Mr. N. S. Amstutz, one of the best known inventors of the country, has an invention which rivals that of Mr. Rogers, and which may soon be combined with it. The object of the invention is to transmit copies of photographs to any distance, and reproduce the same at the other end of the wire, in line engraving, ready for press printing. The following description is from the Scientific American, from which the illustration is also taken.

As will be seen by the workings described, it might appropriately be termed a marriage of the phonograph and telephone, as the features of these two inventions are allied in this, called by Mr. Amstutz, the electro-photograph. The undulatory or wave current is used, as in the telephone, while the reproduction is made upon a synchronously revolving, waxed cylinder, as in the phonograph. There is required for this end both a transmitting and receiving instrument, five of each of which are shown in our illustrations, from sketches made from the instruments in use by Mr. Amstutz. The principle by which this work is accomplished is quite simple, and will readily be understood by reference to the diagrams shown, fig. 2 representing the transmitter and fig. 3 the receiver.

An ordinary photographic negative is made of the subject to be transmitted; an exposure is made under this negative of a film of gelatine, sensitized with bichromate of potash, and by which the piece by piece, the letters in Roman, or plain-faced, style.

After several years he succeeded in printing all the letters of the alphabet with ten characters, and at this stage consulted freely with that Nestor of modern scientists, Prof. Henry, and that great man—who, as all the world knows,



THE AMSTUTZ ELECTRO-ARTOGRAPH.

1. The transmitter. 2. The receiver. 3. Diagram of transmitter. 4. Diagram of receiver. 5. Section of film. The portrait at the upper corner is that of the inventor and is printed from an electro of the picture made by the apparatus. The engraving at the right is another picture printed from an electro of the picture made by the apparatus.

had gratuitously tutored Morse, instructing him in the use of the electro-magnet on examining Rogers' elementary type, placed his hand over the model and said, "My young friend, this is more ingenious and original than anything Morse ever did!"

Prof. Henry was cognizant of Rogers' aims, and encouraged him to persevere. After ten years' experimenting, he re-

effect is produced of rendering insoluble in water the parts exposed to the light passing through the thin portions of the negative, while those portions protected from the action of the light can be dissolved away; the capabilities of dissolving away varying with the intensity of shade or light upon the negative. After dissolving away the soluble portions from the film there will remain the same picture as appeared on the negative, but it will be entirely in relief. We show a section of such a film, exaggerated, in fig. 3, in which the variations upon the surface represent the varying effects of the light and shade of the picture.

This film is now attached to the surface of the cylinder, A, fig. 3, and caused to revolve; a tracer or point, B, adjustably connected to a lever, C, rests upon the film, and as the film revolves, rises and falls with the undulating surface of the film, communicating an up and down movement of the end of the lever, C, in a multiplied degree. A number of tappings or levers, F, are centrally fulcrumed at D, and arranged so that one end presses upward on the lower end of terminal, E, the opposite end of the tapping varying in distance from a horizontal line over the end of the lever, C, as shown. When the lever, C, is at its lowest point, as influenced by a depression in the gelatine film, all the tappings press up against the terminals; with a further revolution of the cylinder, A, and an elevation in the film forcing the lever, C, upward, all of the tappings contact with the terminals, except one, is broken. The height of the hill and depth of valley of the film's sur-

face measuring the number of tappings in contact with the terminals.

One terminal of a battery, N, is grounded, and the other is connected to the fulcrum, D, of the tappings, V, and the current passes through the tappings, F, terminal, E, and resistance, H, to the main line wire, and thence on to the distant circuit, I, a telegraphic line, and so to the ground. When all of the tappings touch the terminals, all the resistances are in parallel and the current is least and the current greatest; and vice versa, resistance greatest and current least as the number of tapping contact are broken. By this arrangement of the resistances, there are hills and valleys in the current corresponding to those on the film's surface. This variable current, circulating around the solenoid, I, produces a varying pull on the core attached to the end of the lever, C, as the lever is fulcrumed at K, a diamond or V-shaped cutter, L, is attached to the lever, beneath which is a plain gelatine or wax film attached to the cylinder, M.

With this arrangement in mind, it will readily be seen that with one revolution of the cylinder, M, the entire film is fulcrumed at K, a diamond or V-shaped cutter, L, is attached to the lever, beneath which is a plain gelatine or wax film attached to the cylinder, M.

It is not difficult to believe that in the future, when the entire film is fulcrumed at K, a diamond or V-shaped cutter, L, is attached to the lever, beneath which is a plain gelatine or wax film attached to the cylinder, M.

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that they'll replace the pavement in as good shape as it was before.

"Why don't you hold the gas company for that?"

"The work is done for you. You are the party responsible."

"Does the city ever inspect a pavement after it has been torn up and laid down again?"

"Not that I have ever heard of."

"Do you know that I had to pay for the laying of that pavement in the first place?"

"I presume you had."

"And that I have to make a stiff deposit with the gas company before it will begin this work of putting in the gas?"

"Very likely."

"Then I have to pay the city for a permit for the gas company to tear up my own pavement, I can't hold the gas company responsible for the way in which it is done. The city gives me no protection, and I'm held in advance by the city and the gas company both for the privilege of becoming a contributor to the coffers of the gas company. That's the regular thing, is it?"

"That's about right."

"Do you call it a square deal?"

"My friend, you don't have to put gas in your house if you don't want to. Would you mind stepping to one side? You're in the way of that man that wants to get a permit to move a house."

—Chicago Tribune.

A NEW INK-WELL.

Which Seems to Have Many Advantages Over Old-Style Patterns.

The accompanying cut is taken from the Scientific American. It represents an ink-well recently patented by a man in New Zealand. The principal advantages claimed for this device are that it will not easily tip over; that it prevents the dipping of the pen too deeply into the ink, and that the ink is always kept clean and fresh.

The main reservoir has a raised bottom, "in the front side of which is a tapering depression adapted to receive a removable well. This well has perforations near its bottom, through



THE NEW INK-WELL.

which the ink flows freely from the reservoir.

On the outside of the removable well is a vertical groove, which admits air to the reservoir; and by regulating the thickness of the top flange of the well, the height to which the ink rises in it may be determined.

It is apparent that the removable well is kept fully supplied as long as any ink remains in the reservoir, and the point of the pen is protected from sediment.

Simple House Furnishing.

Nothing can be simpler and more delightful than housekeeping as it is understood in Japan. With the help of a native servant I furnished my apartments in ten minutes. Here are some of the principal items: Two futons or thin mattresses, between which one lies at night, and a makura, a wooden pillow, or rather an instrument of torture for the first few nights, furnished my bed-room; a chabaci or brass brazier, with chop sticks to stir the fire with, and a water-kettle, made the hall cosy; and a little lacquer table, a foot square and about six inches high, with a couple of tiny little plates and a bowl, made the dining room quite complete, and replete with every comfort. Two silk cushions were placed in the sitting-room for distinguished guest to sit on. I must confess that at first my room seemed very scantily furnished; but it is astonishing how little one can do if one tries, and how much better penury is than profusion. When a couple of days had elapsed, I almost began to feel that I had furnished my house too richly; I could certainly have done with a deal less.

Touts and Tipsters.

The lack of knowledge of horseflesh on the part of backers as a body is no less surprising than true, and it renders them an easy prey to blatant touts, who know little or nothing, but profess much. Some of the advertising tipsters go under several names, and send different probable winners under their various cognomens whenever a race has an open appearance. Thus there is every probability that, under one or other of the aliases, a winner or two will be predicted pretty frequently.

One tipster, at least, trades under no fewer than five different names and addresses, and always claims to have given winners under one or other of his names. His manner of working is simplicity itself. He sends his advertisement to the newspaper which he favors with his patronage, leaving a blank space after such words as "Gave yesterday" (such and such horses), and in the evening, at the close of the day's racing, he telegraphs as an addition to his advertisement the names of two or more winners which he claims to have given. "The Westminster Review."

Her Romance Ended.

"Yes, I gave him up," sighed the young woman in the pink wrapper. "Did he prove unworthy of my affection?" inquired the sympathetic young woman in the pale-green gown.

"He—he became a spelling reformer," rejoined the other with a shudder, and signed his name "for!" It took all the poetry and romance out of the name. It was more than I could endure."

And as the hoarse night winds moaned and shrieked outside, and the lone and desponding cat in the back alley lifted up its voice and howled in agony of soul the two friends sat and gazed dreamily into the fire.

New Use for the Cycle.

Still another novelty in cycledom—the chimney sweep's tricycle. Residents in Brixton, a suburb of London, have been somewhat startled by the spectacle of an individual of sable and somber appearance careering around on a tricycle, to which his brushes and other apparatus are attached, and uttering the well-known sweep's cry.

Between Two Millstones.

"I am about to have gas put into my house," said the citizen. "Is it necessary to get a permit?"

"Yes, sir," replied the City Hall official. "It will cost you \$10."

"Ten dollars! What's that for?"

"The street's paved, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, the \$10 is for tearing up the pavement."

"But the men that are working for the company do all the tearing up."

"Certainly. The \$10 is to guarantee

that they'll replace the pavement in as good shape as it was before.

"Why don't you hold the gas company for that?"

"The work is done for you. You are the party responsible."

"Does the city ever inspect a pavement after it has been torn up and laid down again?"

"Not that I have ever heard of."

"Do you know that I had to pay for the laying of that pavement in the first place?"

"I presume you had."

"And that I have to make a stiff deposit with the gas company before it will begin this work of putting in the gas?"

"Very likely."

"Then I have to pay the city for a permit for the gas company to tear up my own pavement, I can't hold the gas company responsible for the way in which it is done. The city gives me no protection, and I'm held in advance by the city and the gas company both for the privilege of becoming a contributor to the coffers of the gas company. That's the regular thing, is it?"

"That's about right."

"Do you call it a square deal?"

"My friend, you don't have to put gas in your house if you don't want to. Would you mind stepping to one side? You're in the way of that man that wants to get a permit to move a house."

—Chicago Tribune.

that they'll replace the pavement in as good shape as it was before.

"Why don't you hold the gas company for that?"

"The work is done for you. You are the party responsible."

"Does the city ever inspect a pavement after it has been torn up and laid down again?"

"Not that I have ever heard of."

"Do you know that I had to pay for the laying of that pavement in the first place?"

"I presume you had."

"And that I have to make a stiff deposit with the gas company before it will begin this work of putting in the gas?"

"Very likely."

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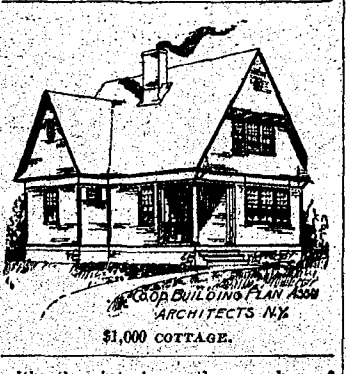
"My friend, you don't have to put gas in your house if you don't want to. Would you mind stepping to one side? You're in the way of that man that wants to get a permit to move a house."

—Chicago Tribune.

A MODEL COTTAGE.

Small but Well-Designed Home That Can Be Built for \$1,000.

The greatest majority must dwell in small houses; limited means determine that question. But art can give beauty and unity of design to cottages, and nature does not refuse to ornament them with vines and surrounding them with flowers and foliage. So far as exterior appearances are concerned, small cottages of good design, with well kept surroundings, may be very pleasing indeed, often vying in attractiveness with their larger and more pretentious neighbors. There are more valid reasons for being dissatisfied

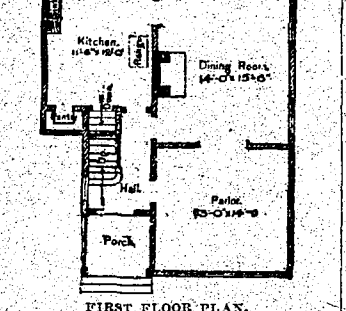


Small but Well-Designed Home That Can Be Built for \$1,000.

with the interiors; the number of rooms must be limited, and they must be of small or, at most, of only moderate size; there can be no plumbing to speak of, no hard-wood floors or finish, no high ceilings, no large cellars. But skillful architects have ameliorated some of these conditions. A well-designed cottage now has every inch of space utilized.

A description of the cottage which is illustrated in this article follows: Size of structure: Width (over all), 27 feet; depth, 30 feet. Materials for exterior walls: Foundations, stone or brick; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles; roof, shingles. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet 4 inches; second story, 8 feet. Sizes of rooms: Shown by the floor plans; there is a cellar under hall and parlor.

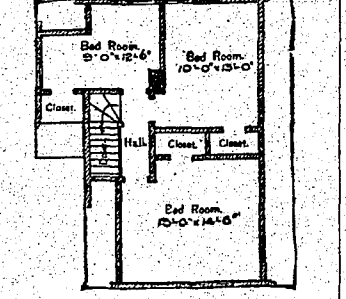
Special features: This small cottage



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

design is not intended to be "striking"; it would be in bad taste to make it pretentious. But it has architectural features, such as graceful proportions, a long, sloping roof, mullion windows, and a front projecting gable supported by cantilevers, that save it from being commonplace. It has the merit of displaying no cheap and tawdry trimmings—nothing like "sawed" work. Everything is substantial, but no expensive materials are required and the work can be well done by mechanics of ordinary skill.

But the real merit of the design is found in the interior; here are six rooms, averaging a fair size, each opening on a passage, all but one adjoining the central chimney stack, with a stairway and ample closets inclosed within walls that cover an area of only 740 square feet. The amateur designer will



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

find it an interesting study to rearrange the rooms and add a single inch to the accommodations of this cottage. Simple and effective ventilation is secured by raising a scuttle which is placed in the ceiling over the second floor passage, thereby creating an air current which passes into the attic and out through the small Louvre windows in the gables. Whenever the rooms on either floor are "stuffy" it will be clear that raising the scuttle will clear the atmosphere in a few minutes. The cost of building this cottage is about \$1,000.

Copyright.

Kitchen Girl's Revenge.

An elderly gentleman, who had a horror of the north wind, never went out of doors so long as it lasted. He had a weathercock erected in his garden in order to tell him which way the wind blew. In due course the north wind set in, and he at once shut himself up. Every morning he looked out at the weathercock, but no change had occurred. This state of things went on for a month. At length he began to suspect that something was wrong, and calling his man-servant, the two resolved to examine the weathercock. Judge of their surprise when they found it firmly fixed pointing to the north. The fact was easily explained; a discharged housemaid had done it to revenge herself for her dismissal.

Made by a Cannon Ball.

A man near Doniphan, Mo., chopped down a tree to get at a coon. Then he found the hole he was watching was made, not by the coon, but by a cannon ball, fired during the civil war.

A Mount Washington school teacher told her pupils to write a sentence containing the word toward. This is what one small boy produced, after a great deal of mental exertion: "I tore my pants yesterday."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.

In order to reduce his weight He purchased him a wheel; Before he'd ridden it a week He fell off a good deal.

—Kansas City Journal.

The plumber now steps down to make room for the milliner. Philadelphia Record.

Miss Oldup—"I'd like to see any man alive kiss me!" Mr. Sharp—"I guess you would."—Youkers Stateman.

Robbins—"Higbee is a genius." Bradford—"Can do anything, I suppose?" Robbins—"Yes, anything but make a living."

Beggar—"Ach, my dear sir, I have lost my leg." Gentleman—"Very sorry. I haven't seen it anywhere about."—Wiener Luft.

Some women are so ill-mannered as to go right into a store and try to interrupt a conversation between the clerks. —Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"How is it that you are still a bachelor?" inquired Caga. "I don't know," said Taggs, "unless it's because I never married."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Nervous employer—"I don't pay you for whistling." Office boy—"That's all right, sir, I can't whistle well enough yet to charge extra for it."—Truth.

She—"No, Mr. Blunderer, I cannot entertain your proposal. The truth is—I am engaged to marry your father." He—"Why, the old idiot?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"What do you think of the financial position, major?" "It's ahead of me, sir. The fellow who borrowed my last dollar left town last night."—Atlanta Constitution.

He (resuming his seat after a brief visit outside)—"What an atmosphere of realism there is about this play." She—"Yes. Smells like cloves."—Chicago Tribune.

Mother—"You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?" Boy—"Yes'm." Mother—"How did that happen?" Boy—"Got too many zs in scissors."—Tid-Bits.

"Why, she actually cut Mr. Stordington, and Stordington, you know, is one of the better sort." "Yes; choice cuts come high now, but we must have 'em."—Boston Transcript.

He'll soon be here—the fellow who Asks if it's warm enough for you; And likewise—which is much worse—Who jokes about him in bad verse. —Kansas City Journal.

Jack Borowitz—"I woke last night and found a burglar in my room." George Genrus—"Well! Well! Did you succeed in borrowing anything from him?"—New York Weekly.

"That's about as crooked a piece of work as I ever saw," mused Uncle Allen Sparks, looking at the track the lightning had made on the body of the big tree. —Chicago Tribune.

"Which is my part in this duet?" asked the prima donna of her husband, who was tenor. "Your part! Here it is, of course. The one with the last word in it."—London Punch.

Joax—"Have you seen D'Auber's new painting?" He calls it "Friendless." Joax—"Yes; it's remarkably realistic. I understand a base-ball umpire posed for him."—Philadelphia Record.

"Have you heard that the big sleeves are going out, George dear?" "Yes, my love, I have, but I don't believe it." "Why not, pray?" "I don't believe they can get through the door."—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Dunn (unpaid bill in his hand)—When shall I call again, Mr. Owens? Mr. Owens—Well, it would hardly be proper for you to call again until I have returned the present call.—Harper's Bazar.

"Doesn't Mrs. Newwoman strike you as a person of remarkably decided opinions?" "Naw. She can't make up her mind, apparently, whether she wants to be a gentleman or a lady."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—"Wasn't Brown's wife named Stone before she was married?" She—"Yes, and it was a very suitable name." He—"What do you mean?" She—"Oh, nothing! Only she threw herself at his head."—Life.

Fozzleton—Every time you measure me for a pair of trousers you measure me a little short. Tailor—That isn't my fault. Fozzleton—Why not? Tailor—Because you always come in that way.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"I want to see a big, roomy flat," exclaimed the pompous man, as he strode into the real estate agent's office, "and I'm in a hurry, too." "You'll find a mirror in the washroom," replied the clerk, politely. —Chicago Post.

Dauber—I heard a fine compliment paid to my painting of "Mephistopheles" to-day. Critique—What was that? Dauber—A fellow looked at it for a while and said: "Well, that looks like the devil."—Philadelphia Record.

"Married!" sighed the elderly friend. "Married and with no provisions for the future." "No," smilingly chirped the young bride, "there are no provisions for the future in the house. He just detests canned goods."—Indianapolis Journal.

A little girl was overheard talking to her doll, whose arm had come off, exposing the sawdust stuffing. "You dear, good, obedient doll, I know I had told you to chew your food fine, but I didn't think you would chew it so fine as that."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Beat Dumas on Remuneration.

Alexander Dumas was much addicted to boasting of the high fees he received for his articles. "That is pretty fair, no doubt," once said a stranger to him at a party. "How much was the highest fee you ever got?"

"Ten francs a line," replied Dumas. "That is nothing," said the other gentleman. "I get about half a million francs a line!"

"Really?" rejoined Dumas, with an incredulous smile at the apparently outrageous piece of brag. "Pray, what are you?"

"A railway contractor."—The Outlook.

Women Only Know

How much they suffer when nervous, weak and tired.

Nervous prostration is a lingering, racking, living death to those afflicted, though wholly incomprehensible to others. The cause of this condition is impure and insufficient blood.

Make the blood pure, give it vitality, and it will properly feed the nerves and make them strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it acts directly upon the blood, making it rich and pure and endowing it with vitality and strength-giving power. No other medicine has such a record of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood

A Lesson in Politeness.
The temptation to correct the manners of children who are not taught by their parents to conduct themselves properly in public places is very strong. A gentleman yielded to this temptation on a New York elevated car recently under circumstances which may be pardoned to him, though undoubtedly he exceeded his right.

He was sitting, as he relates in the New York Press, in a car in which all the seats were taken. A stout woman, freshly dressed, sat opposite him, holding a small boy between her knees. As the car stopped, a person who sat next the gentleman got out, and a working-girl, carrying a big bundle, came in, and started to take the vacant seat.

But the woman with the boy was too quick for her. She pushed the girl quickly into the seat, just before the girl could take it, and looked complacently at her, as if she could not see the girl at all.

The gentleman might then have risen and given the girl his own seat, but he did not. He put his arm around the boy's waist, lifted him to the floor, and said:

"Now take off your hat and offer your seat to that young lady."

The boy ran to his mother's knees. The girl hesitated, but took the seat as the gentleman beckoned her to it. And then the mother of the child burst out into a violent denunciation of the man's "ungentlemanly" conduct.

"And let me tell you, sir," she said, finally, "don't you ever meddle with other people's children again!"

"Madam," responded the gentleman, "if mothers do not train their sons to grow up as gentlemen, some one else should. How do you expect that boy to respect his mother's sex, when his mother sets him the example of despising other women's claims to courtesy?"

The flowers tell their story in fragrance, as the birds tell theirs in song.

A BABY CONTRADICTS THE DOCTORS.
All Are Happy, Glad, and Well.
(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)
The theories of physicians in regard to female complaints suffer a "Waterloo" very frequently, when sensible and thinking women take matters into their own hands.

Women are sometimes compelled to act for themselves, because of the suffering forced upon them by incompetent doctors, who are baffled by very simple complaints, because they are not the right sex to comprehend them.

Thousands write that they suffered intensely with nervousness and were cured by this great medicine. The building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. Even a few doses are sufficient to create an appetite, and from that time on its healing, purifying, strengthening effects are plainly felt. The nerves become stronger, the sleep becomes natural and refreshing, the hands and limbs become steady and soon "life seems to go on without effort," and perfect health is restored. Such is the work which Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for hundreds of women to day.

HOMING PIGEON SERVICE.

Might Prove of Incalculable Value to Vessels on the Great Lakes.
"Every steambond that leaves Toledo for Buffalo or an upper lake port," said a vessel man to a reporter for the Toledo Blade, "should have homing pigeons aboard. Some time ago I was informed that Otto L. Kuehn, of Milwaukee, the homing pigeon fancier who took first prize for speedy birds at the World's Fair, has interested himself in an endeavor to get the United States Government, as well as lake men, to adopt the homing pigeon service."

"Think of the satisfaction it would be if the cause of the disaster to the Dean Richmond was known, and where the boat was when she went down? If it were known where she sank some of the bodies of those lost might be found, as the search would certainly result in finding the hull of the Richmond. As it is, it is impossible to tell within three or four miles of where the boat sank. How willingly, even with death staring them in the face, would Captain Stoddard or any of the brave fellows, had there been homing pigeons aboard, have written a note to be conveyed by a pigeon that would have told of the awful disaster. These pretty birds would be cared for by the men on the boat with pleasure, as they become great pets."

"I hope something will be done to introduce homing pigeons on steamships as well as sail vessels. The Government is doing a good work in locating dangerous rocks and shoals, fitting up lighthouses, etc., and it would be gratifying to me to know that it had added to other things the services of homing pigeons. One of these pigeons might be the means, when a vessel is in distress, of paving the way to the saving of many lives, for a vessel in a leaking condition might be kept from sinking until aid came."

Napoleon's Use of Etiquette.
The uses of rigid etiquette were well understood by Bonaparte. He appreciated the dazzling power of economy, the fascination of condescension, and the mastery of woman in the conduct of affairs. All such influences he lavished with a profusion which could have been conceived only by an Oriental imagination. As if to overpower the senses by an impressive contrast, and symbolize the triumph of that dominant third estate of which he claimed to be the champion against aristocrats, princes, kings and emperors, the simplicity of the Revolution was personified and emphasized in his own form. His ostentatious frugality, his disdain for dress, his contempt for personal wealth and its outward signs, were all heightened by the setting which incited them, as a frame of brilliant often heightens the character in the portrait of a homely face.—Century.

Nature's Lightning Rod.
M. Ovaroff, the Russian electrician, of Moscow, and Prof. Hilsch, Government forest inspector of the same city, have made some investigation concerning the liability to lightning stroke of certain species of trees. In the summers of 1893 and 1894 the two scientists mentioned spent 109 days in the great forests between Moscow and Remeff, and during that time found 597 trees that had recently been struck by lightning. Of the total number of marked trees 302 were found to be white poplar (populus alba), this notwithstanding the fact that that species is not any way near as common as a half-dozen or dozen other varieties. On Ovaroff's suggestion the Government recommends that the peasants use it as a lightning conductor.

Scared the Girls.
A prominent Philadelphian who has just returned from a trip to Jamaica, brings home the following laughable story:
The photographer of the party induced a group of native girls to pose for him.
After arranging them to his satisfaction he prevailed upon one of the other girls to take a peep through the camera.

What she saw quite astonished her, and she lost no time in imparting to the posers the fact that she had seen them all standing on their heads.

The effect was ludicrous.
When the photograph was taken it revealed each maiden frantically clutching her skirts about her knees, while a look of great distress appeared upon each black countenance.—Philadelphia Record.

Stub Ends of Thought.
Gray hairs are an honor most men do not seek.
The man who talks love glibly doesn't know what it is.
A crust of bread paid for is better than pie on credit.
The thoroughly independent man is more respected than loved.
True Art is getting the beautiful out of Nature.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the 1st Week.

The Law-Makers.
The most important bill passed by the Michigan Legislature Monday, was one amending the law for the incorporation of trust companies. The bill provides that in cities having a population of 50,000 or less the capital stock shall not be less than \$100,000; in cities having more than 50,000, and not exceeding 100,000, the capital stock shall not be less than \$150,000; and in Detroit the capital is not to be less than \$300,000, nor more than \$500,000. The bill providing for the taxation of iron and logs as personal property was also passed.

Mayor Plueger, of Detroit, was interested in the passage of a bill to give the new Detroit street railway company certain terminal facilities over the lines of the Citizens' Railway Company. The lower house of the Legislature recently refused to pass such a bill, and Tuesday an attempt was made to force a similar measure through the Senate. The attempt, however, failed, and the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The building and loan associations won a decided victory in the House Wednesday by securing the passage of a bill requiring all building and loan associations to make annual reports to the Secretary of State and empowering that official to make investigations and examinations. Bills were passed requiring that the size of all fruit packages be marked on the outside. Among the important bills killed were measures prohibiting the insertion of the 80 cent clause in fire insurance policies and permitting cities to exempt real estate mortgages from taxation.

The regents of the State University asked of the present Legislature an appropriation of \$124,000 for special instruction. From the time the bill has been introduced until it has been reduced to \$60,000, and in that form it failed Thursday of final passage in the House by a vote of 63 to 43.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the university appropriation bill in the House, another determined effort will be made to pass it. Among the measures passed by the House Friday was a bill providing that passenger trains have at least one brakeman for every two coaches, and a joint resolution condemning the present national system of immigration.

Napoleon at Montebello.
Not far from Milan, on a gentle rise, stands the famous villa, or country seat, of Montebello. Its windows command a scene of rare beauty; on one side, in the distance, the mighty Alps, with their peaks of never-melting ice and snow; on the other three the almost voluptuous beauty of the fertile plains; while in the near foreground lies the great capital of Lombardy, with its splendid industries, its stores of art, and its crowded spires hoary with antiquity. Within easy reach are the exquisite scenes of an enchanted region—that of the Italian lakes. To this lovely residence Bonaparte withdrew last summer's task was to be the pacification of Europe, and the consolidation of his own power in Italy, in France, and northward beyond the Alps. The two objects went hand in hand. From Austria, from Rome, from Naples, from Turin, from Parma, from Switzerland, and even from the minor German principalities whose fate hung on the rearrangement of German lands to be made at the Congress of the Empire, agents of every kind, both military and diplomatic, both secret and accredited, flocked to the seat of power. Expresses came and went in all directions, while humble servants vied with the answer in homage to the risen sun.—Century.

Food Makes the Man.
Food is force. As a rule, few people know how to eat. They fail to realize that the quality of all mental action is determined by the quality of food. Lack of energy and buoyancy of spirit is often as fatal to good work as is illness itself, and there is no question but that hygienic cooking produces directly the one or the other. There is such a thing as "a cooking menu"—the scientific solving of the problem. The universal temperance reform will begin when good cooking becomes the rule rather than the exception in every household. The extra elaboration of pastry should give way to excellence in the preparation of simple foods, of steak perfectly broiled, good bread, a realization of the value of fruit, and of tea and coffee made in a way that retains their flavor and stimulus. With hygienic food, reasonably early hours of sleep, and an acquaintance with fresh air, cleanliness and vigor of mind can be constantly had that will set on affairs with successful energy.—Journal of Household Economics.

Cost of Stopping a Train.
Said a well-known engineer on the Central road the other day, talking with an Albany Union reporter: "It is not generally known what loss of power is involved in the starting and stopping of an ordinary train of cars. There is required about twice as much power to stop a train as to start one, the loss of power depending upon the momentum. A train going at this rate of sixty miles an hour can, by means of the Westinghouse air brake, be stopped within 120 yards from the first application of the brake. Now, enough power is lost to carry this same train fifteen miles over a plane surface. First, there is the momentum acquired by the train flying at this remarkable rate of speed, then the loss of steam in applying the brakes, and lastly, but not least, the extra amount of coal to compensate for these losses. By computation I have ascertained that every complete stop involves a loss of \$1.17.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for May 26.
Golden Text.—"While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."—Rom. 5: 8.
Jesus on the Cross is the subject of this lesson, found in Mark 15: 22-37. Calvary, at last, we have been on the way to it for a long time. All through the life of Christ the cross has cast its shadow, and indeed in the preceding lesson from the Old Testament we have had constant foreglimpses of its outlines. It is the center point in the world's history; in the long ranges of eternity. Here all lines of prophecy meet, from here all streams of beneficence flow forth. About this crossbeam the disciples of the ages group itself, and the angels hover overhead. The Sunday schools of the world may well make solemn music here, to-day—solemn and glad, also.

"In the cross of Christ I glory
Towering over the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime."
"The place Golgotha." Most vivid point, most distinct place in all history. And how many are overlooking and ignoring it! "They bring him." The first meaning of the word is to bear, to carry (fero). The account is given by Mark, by Matthew, by Luke, by John, and by the apostle Paul. We helped in bringing Christ to his cross. "He received it not"—the wise mingled with myrrh. He would take no stupefying drug. He would endure in his own strength, and by his election, the whole burden of the elements that were to receive him, not but he meekly and graciously received death for them. For their sake he would take nothing less. "They parted his garments." Poor, wretched soldiers; they did not know, but they were fulfilling prophecy, and indicating Scripture. "And they cast lots for his coat." This was here put in graphic tabular.

"They that were crucified with him reviled him." This may have been literally the case at the first, the penitence of the one coming later, after he had beheld the kindly suffering of the Christ. And yet the whole burden of the elements that were to receive him, not but he meekly and graciously received death for them. For their sake he would take nothing less. "They parted his garments." Poor, wretched soldiers; they did not know, but they were fulfilling prophecy, and indicating Scripture. "And they cast lots for his coat." This was here put in graphic tabular.

Hints and Illustrations.
"On Calvary there was a cross,
And nailed thereon was One,
Who was the bearer of my sins,
God's well-beloved Son."
Incorporate Golgotha into your personal history. Jesus was there for you, for me. Our part then in one aspect was as large as his; yes, larger. The sin there carried was all ours; the strength and glory and righteousness all his. Accept to-day of Christ's atonement. Drive this truth home in the minds and hearts of all, that the stupendous transaction of the cross is, as nothing to us unless it mean individual salvation. Is he your Saviour? Do you take him now?

"Oh, why was he there as the Bearer of sin
If on Jesus thy guilt was not laid?
Oh, why from his side flowed the sin-cleansing blood,
If his dying thy debt has not paid?"
At the hour of his deepest anguish Jesus was still all compassion. He thought of others rather than of himself. When he saw the women weeping on the way to the cross his word was: "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children." Christ's last act ere he yielded up the ghost was ministering to others. He had enough sorrow of his own (and indeed he bore the griefs of us all) to weigh him down, but he looked down and ministered comfort to his mother. Him who could not save being Christ, but he turned and ministered salvation to the penitent thief at his side. When we behold that anguish in Gethsemane and that pain upon the cross, what does it say to us? This at least: If our salvation meant so much to Christ, the Son of God, who ought it to mean to you, and to me, that Jesus died in behalf of my poor lost soul?

A Parent's Example.
"What then is a parent's blessing? It is one word; example. It is but to the few that the wealth of the Indies and the gems of the mountains have been bequeathed to their offspring. It is but to the few that it has been given to rush on the battlefield and fight for home and fatherland and thus transmit to posterity the blessed name of patriot. It is granted but to the few to have their blood shed in witness of the truth of their faith, to go to lands of fever and leprosy and carry and plant civilization there, and thus cause their name and fame to spread to remote generations. Even if these were undebatable blessings to bequeath to our loved ones, they are, at the best, but a passing show. Example is enduring; it is eternal."—Rabbi J. Leonard Levy.

Decorum in Church.
Of all places in this world, people in church should properly behave themselves. Self-respect demands this. Respect for the house of God, for its service, for the purposes for which its services were instituted and are maintained, demand the best personal decorum. And yet how often do we see a shocking lack of it! What is more repellent to a self-respecting, devout person than to see members of the choir slumbering during the offering of prayer? And what a sickening sight it is to behold professing Christians making sport of the leaders of sacred song in the house of God during the service of praise! And this is not an uncommon thing in many places. It is frequently the case.

In Time of Trial.
During the time of trial do not seek to divert your mind wholly from its source, strive to bury yourself in some business, with the view of "drowning your troubles," but honestly and squarely face the issues, and trust the Lord to accomplish all His will in the trials through which He calls you to pass.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

He Got the Dollars.
With a vain man hardly anything goes farther than a compliment handsomely, but not delicately, administered. This is the point of a Washington story told by the Detroit Free Press, about a member of Congress well known for his knowledge of his own knowledge about all questions of finance.
"This wise statesman was approached by a reputable-looking man, who said, with a deferential but not servile manner: 'Excuse me, sir, but are you not Mr. Blank?'"
"I am," said the Congressman with affable dignity.
"I believe you are well informed upon all financial questions?"
"My friends and the press are kind enough to say so."

"You have given much attention to the subject, I think."
"More than to anything else."
"And no doubt you could give a satisfactory answer to almost any question I might ask?"
The member saw that he was being "interviewed," and wished to say something that would look well in print.
"Perhaps I could if any man could," he answered.

"Well, I have a question in finance that I should be greatly pleased if you would answer to my satisfaction."
"Very good, what is it?"
"Will you lend me a dollar for a day or two? I'm broke."
The Congressman produced the dollar. "By George!" he said afterward, "he could have caught me for five just as well, if he had only known it."

AN IMPORTANT CASE.
IT COMES UP BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT.
A Suit for an Estoppel—The Eureka Chemical Company, of La Crosse, Makes the Trouble.
Papers have been filed in the United States Court of the Western District of Wisconsin, by Tarrant & Kronshage, attorneys for the Sterling Remedial Company, of Chicago and New York, in a suit for estoppel and damages against an imitation of No-to-Bac, the tobacco habit cure. The action is brought against a concern called the Eureka Chemical Company of La Crosse, Wis., and is based upon the fact that the company in question is using in its advertising literature used in establishing the publicity of a preparation can be stolen with impunity, word for word, by an imitator. The decision in this case will settle one of the vital points in United States trademark and copyright law.—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.
Some people think they are growing in grace because they can do wrong and not feel bad.
The public no longer lacks a genuine remedy for skin diseases. The article is Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye." Black or Brown, 50c.
I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTH, 135 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children cures Colic, Worms, and all the ailments of infancy. Always pure, never fails. 25c a bottle.

WE GIVE AWAY.
Absolutely free of cost, for a LIMITED TIME ONLY.
The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., book of over 1,000 large pages and 300 colored and other illustrations, an strong paper covers to any one sending 21 cents in one-cent stamps for packing and postage only. Over 50,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book already sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50. Address: (with stamps and six-cent coupon) Winslow's Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
THE HOWE SCALE
For catalogues and prices write to THE HOWE SCALE CO., Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Kansas City.
PATENTS Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No note or fee until Patent obtained. Write for literature gratis.
G. N. U. No. 91-95
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.
PISO'S CURE FOR COLIC, WORMS, AND ALL THE AILMENTS OF INFANCY. Always pure, never fails. 25c a bottle.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

He Got the Dollars.
With a vain man hardly anything goes farther than a compliment handsomely, but not delicately, administered. This is the point of a Washington story told by the Detroit Free Press, about a member of Congress well known for his knowledge of his own knowledge about all questions of finance.
"This wise statesman was approached by a reputable-looking man, who said, with a deferential but not servile manner: 'Excuse me, sir, but are you not Mr. Blank?'"
"I am," said the Congressman with affable dignity.
"I believe you are well informed upon all financial questions?"
"My friends and the press are kind enough to say so."

"You have given much attention to the subject, I think."
"More than to anything else."
"And no doubt you could give a satisfactory answer to almost any question I might ask?"
The member saw that he was being "interviewed," and wished to say something that would look well in print.
"Perhaps I could if any man could," he answered.

"Well, I have a question in finance that I should be greatly pleased if you would answer to my satisfaction."
"Very good, what is it?"
"Will you lend me a dollar for a day or two? I'm broke."
The Congressman produced the dollar. "By George!" he said afterward, "he could have caught me for five just as well, if he had only known it."

AN IMPORTANT CASE.
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"SAY BOSS! Them People Won't Take This Soap—They Want SANTA CLAUS SOAP"
Everybody wants SANTA CLAUS SOAP who knows the goodness of it. Try it once and you will refuse all other kinds, too. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.
GROCERIES



T SYN FAR WES MANHATTAN
A safe and sure remedy for all the ailments of infancy. Always pure, never fails. 25c a bottle.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy that cures every kind of Humors, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both of them humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver & Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is full or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them. One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 355 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10c and 25c a box. Annual sales more than 5,000,000 boxes.

For Sprains and Bruises and all Painful Accidents.
St. Jacobs Oil in ALL KINDS OF SPORTS
Is the professional's first choice of a remedy always.

"Plain, but athletic."
(After sketch in New York Truth.)
Evidently the picture of a woman cleaning house for the first time with Pearlina. She finds that what has always been the hardest kind of hard work is now comparatively easy, pleasant, quickly done—and in her joy and enthusiasm and high spirits, she kicks up her heels. Probably this is an extreme case. Still, it may be there are numbers of women who, when they clean house first with Pearlina, manifest their pleasure in the same way. You don't hear of it, though. They simply tell you that in all their lives the work of house-cleaning has never been so light, so satisfactory, so soon over, so thoroughly well done.

"The Best Is Aye the Cheapest."
Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for
SAPOLIO
"SAY BOSS! Them People Won't Take This Soap—They Want SANTA CLAUS SOAP"
Everybody wants SANTA CLAUS SOAP who knows the goodness of it. Try it once and you will refuse all other kinds, too. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.
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mother was—proud and easy hurt. And she'd been long enough with her since her mother died to get familiar with your little irritability, and to know that at the bottom there's a good and true woman's heart. Cassie, I doubt but you've driven the poor child off."

"What's to be done, Joseph? God knows, Lizzie is as dear to me as if she was my own! And I did hope," she added, in a lower tone—"I did hope to be able to call her mine some time. Tom—"

And here she choked and burst into fresh sobs.

"You, yes! Tom will be dreadfully cut up by this," said the old man, slowly shaking his head as the two proceeded down stairs. "But I wish he'd hurry home now, for until he comes I hardly know what's to be done."

"Hadden't we better send over to Cynthia's? Maybe she'd know something that would serve for a clue, since Lizzie was there last night. No doubt she took the 11 o'clock train for the city. Stay, I'll write a line to Joe, and ask him to step to the hotel and find out whether Parker has left there."

The hasty line was written and dispatched by Patty, who had all this time looked on with wide open eyes and mouth.

"Now, Patty, run for your life," said her mistress, as she gave her the bit of paper.

Patty ran—only stopping once to tell somebody whom she met that Miss Lizzie had run away to get married.

In ten minutes she returned, accompanied by Mrs. Blake's sister, Mrs. Cynthia Harden, and her daughter, Elvira Jane.

Mrs. Harden, a portly lady, was all out of breath, and Elvira Jane, slender and willowy, was pale and agitated.

"Cassandra," gasped Mrs. Harden, as she dropped heavily into a chair, "what's this I hear? Patty says Lizzie has run away to get married; but I can't believe it's true."

And then Mrs. Blake explained what had occurred.

"She left my house last night about half-past nine," said Mrs. Harden, growing very red, while her daughter became equally pale. "Wasn't Tom with her, Elvira Jane?"

"No, ma. Tom and she quarreled the first part of the evening, because she danced with—Mr. Parker."

And Elvira Jane's voice trembled as she spoke the name.

"I thought so. They're undoubtedly run off together, or perhaps he's helped to get her off to the city."

"I wouldn't have believed it of Elizabeth!" said Mrs. Harden, with indignant emphasis. "I wouldn't have believed it of any girl that she could play such an underhand part. Why she knew that Elvira Jane was as good as engaged to Orville Parker."

At this Miss Harden's feelings, hitherto suppressed, became too acute for endurance, and she sat down on the kitchen settee and burst into hysterical weeping.

"Don't cry, Elvira Jane!" said her Uncle Joseph kindly. "If the fellow's capable of acting in this way, he ain't worth shedding a tear for."

"There'll be something to shed besides tears when Joe comes to hear of it!" said Mrs. Harden savagely. "He ain't one to see his sister put upon in this way, Joe isn't."

Just here there was a knock at the outer kitchen door, which, being opened, admitted two or three of the nearest neighbors, who had come to obtain information and administer consolation to the family in their trouble.

For by this time, thanks to Patty, half the village knew that Deacon Blake's pretty niece, who had made his home so bright in the few months that she had lived with them, and who everybody had decided was to marry his son Tom, had run off and got married to the dandy dry goods clerk, lately imported from the city.

"We'll, I'm awfully cut up about it, I'm sure," said Mrs. Peters, the wheelwright's wife, as she took her hands on her chest, and solemnly shook her head. "I wish I could say something to comfort you, Mr. Blake, but I've always noticed that them as you're kindest to has the least gratitude, and adopted children are sure to bring trouble on the family."

"As for me, I've been expecting it all along," said Miss Tucker, who was president of the Female Mission and Charity Association. "I noticed the way Lizzie Gray and that Mr. Parker looked at each other in the church Sunday night; and Tom Blake noticed it, too, for he appeared awful glum, and got up and went out before anybody else—almost before the blessing was spoke. I remember I said to myself, 'If Elizabeth Gray and Orville Parker don't make a runaway match before long, then I'm no saint.'"

"If some folks would attend more to the sermons in church, and less to the looks and doings of other folks," said Mrs. Harden, addressing nobody in particular, but looking straight before her with a stony gaze, "they'd be considerable more of saints than they are likely to become other ways."

Mrs. Tucker glanced appealingly at Mrs. Peters, and put on a martyr-like expression.

"I can excuse you, ma'am," she said, with great politeness, and a compassionate glance toward Elvira Jane, "considering how badly you must feel about this matter. It isn't many of us can bear disappointments with patience and Christian meekness and fortitude."

Mrs. Harden's countenance certainly expressed neither meekness nor patience, but her reply was arrested by a sudden exclamation from Patty, who was staring out of the window at sundry curious and inquisitive faces of passers-by, peering above the front garden palings:

"Lor', mum, they're coming! Mister Tom—and Mister Joe; too."

Joe Harden was hurrying up the road from one direction and Tom Blake driving from another.

The two young men met at the gate, and after exchanging a few words Tom left his wagon in the yard and they entered the kitchen together.

Tom's face was white, while Joe's was as red as his mother's.

"Well, Joe," said Deacon Blake, hastily stepping forward.

Joe answered in a hard, sharp way.

"Parker left the hotel this morning at five o'clock. He hired a buggy. He didn't say where he was going, but Larry, the milkman, met him near the Meadow Bridge driving with a lady, who he is sure was Lizzie."

"But in that case where was she all night?"

Joe sternly shook his head.

Mrs. Blake burst into a passion of weeping.

Tom, meanwhile, had taken something from a small box on the top shelf of the closet, and was closely examining it in the window.

"Oh, Joe," cried Elvira Jane, "What do you mean to do with that dreadful thing?"

Tom made no reply.

His lips were firmly set, and he put the pistol into his breast pocket and turned toward the door.

"Tom, my son!" cried his mother, seizing his arm. "Oh, Joe, stop him! There'll be murder somewhere. He'll kill that Parker!"

"If he don't," said Joe, deliberately, as he carefully selected a stout horsewhip from a number hanging in the closet—"If he don't succeed in killing him, then I'll finish him off myself. Come along, Tom!"

Elvira Jane screamed, and Mrs. Harden and Mrs. Peters made a sudden exclamation, rush and seized their simple forms against the kitchen door.

Mrs. Blake threw herself into a rocking-chair with loud wailing, and Patty, with tightly-clenched hands, mouth screwed up and eyes double their natural size, danced about the room on tiptoe.

"Stand aside, mother! There's something trying to get in here," said Joe, as the door was pushed from without.

And wrenching it open despite the resistance of the two stout ladies, he threw it wide, while the eyes of all the excited group turned thitherward.

Everyone uttered an exclamation.

There stood Lizzie, bright and rosy, her hat hanging on her back by its strings, her curly hair all disordered with the wind, and in her hands a little basket, the contents of which were covered over with fresh green leaves.

At sight of the unexpected group her face assumed an expression of the utmost astonishment.

"Oh, Lizzie, Lizzie!" cried her aunt, starting up, "where have you been?"

"Where have I been?" repeated Lizzie, in a bewildered tone. "Why, to the meadow-bridge wood, to get strawberries."

And she lifted the leaves and displayed the red fruit beneath.

A dead silence ensued. Everybody looked at each other, but no one spoke until Miss Tucker inquired, half incredulously:

"Who went with you?"

"Mrs. Lamb and the girls; and Frank Lamb and Mr. Parker," answered Lizzie, unhesitatingly.

"Oh, Mr. Parker!" said Miss Tucker, with a significant smile and toss of her head.

"Yes, it was he who told us, as we came home last night, about the strawberries being ripe at the meadow bridge, and said that he would have to pass there to-day he would bring us some. And Mrs. Lamb proposed that, as her wagon was to go early to the station, we should all go in to the strawberry grounds, and it would take us up in returning. Mr. Parker overtook us in his buggy."

"And, pray," said Mrs. Harden, severely, "how was it that he offered you a seat in the buggy instead of one of the others?"

Lizzie hesitated, smiled, and glanced toward Elvira Jane. Then she stooped and whispered a word or two in Mrs. Harden's ear, whose countenance instantly cleared.

"You've given us a dreadful fright, Lizzie," said Mrs. Blake, beginning to cry again, but this time from pure relief and happiness.

"Yes," said Mrs. Peters, with a broad smile breaking over her face—"yes, we all thought you and Mr. Parker had run away to get married. Ain't it too ridiculous?"

Lizzie looked around, with an indignant flush suffusing her face.

Uncle Joe sat down and broke into a wild laugh.

Even Elvira Jane smiled, for she had caught Lizzie's whisper.

And while they were all laughing Lizzie turned to Tom, who happened to be close beside her, and said, with reproach in her tone and tears in her eyes:

"I wouldn't have believed it of you, Tom!"

Tom looked very sheepish as he disappeared in the closet and put away something in the box on the top shelf.

"You see, aunt," said Lizzie, standing by her side, with one arm around her neck and the other resting lovingly on Uncle Joseph's shoulder, "I came home so late last night that I had no opportunity of telling you. I was up and dressed early, and while waiting for the rest, I thought I might as well set my room in order. Then I locked the door, to keep you from finding out I had gone; because I expected to be back in time for breakfast. You'll forgive me, aunt; won't you?—and you'll let me have some breakfast, because I am so awfully hungry, and we'll all enjoy the first strawberries of the season."

Cheap Method of Sea Signals.

A cheap and practicable method of signaling between vessels at sea is suggested by Supt. Houghton in his annual report. He advances the scheme of employing a long strip of canvas, upon which is to be printed in large black letters the name of the vessel displaying it. With a spreader and lanyards at the end it could be shown between the rigging at advantage. The reverse side of this canvas could easily be blackened and used as a blackboard. By means of chalk cyphers a long distance conversation could be carried on readily between vessels.

China is now the largest market for British and American cottons.

Those who are sceptical of spiritual manifestations in Indianapolis know that Mrs. Hendricks, widow of Vice President Hendricks, and some leading Democrats who believe in spiritual phenomena profess to have received on the slate of a medium messages from the spirit land and signed by the Vice President. Mr. Hendricks died Thanksgiving eve, 1885. He had no time for the arrangement of his earthly affairs or his political business. He was in an upper chamber of his Indianapolis home preparing for dinner. His wife heard a heavy fall on the floor above, and when she reached his side found her husband dead with a peaceful smile on his face.

She was a tall, spare woman, sal-low of coloring, lusterless of eye, with stooping shoulders and hard gnarled hands. For forty years she had been the wife of the man who sat beside her in the lawyer's office, and those forty years had been spent in the hard manual labor, the perennial baking and brewing, the almost ceaseless round of toil that belongs to the lot of farmer's wives.

Their joint home had been a small acreage of land in Western Pennsylvania, which had been hardly reclaimed from the wilderness, but which now, in the light of some recent coal findings, had become a valuable and salable property. It was to execute such a deed of sale that the two had come to the attorney's office, and they waited passively and quietly while the lawyer's clerk prepared it.

Presently it was ready, and true to the custom of their married life it was "father" who first took the pen, and, with much labor and pains, produced his signature.

Then "mother" was asked to put her name on the proper line, and a place was made for her at the office desk. But she did not move. Her hands fumbled nervously and she cleared her throat of some choking emotion.

"Before I sign that paper," she said, and her voice grew steady and firm, "I want to know what my share's to be. I've worked as hard as father all these years on the farm, and I've pinched and managed and earned whatever's to be paid for it, as much as he, and I want a set sum that's all mine, and that I can hold in my own hands and have belong to me alone."

Husband and lawyer were both amazed at this outburst, but her manner indicated so much resolution behind it that the lawyer proposed at once not to combat her, but to accede to her request. In a conciliatory speech he acknowledged the reasonableness of her demand and wished to know what she would consider a fair estimate of her share, her husband sitting by dazed and speechless at this most unexpected turn of affairs.

The woman did not hesitate.

"I thought of that, too," she said. "It's been forty years, a good forty years, for we took the farm in the fall, and this is spring, and it seems to me—her voice broke a little at this critical moment—"It seems to me," she repeated, "as if I'd ought to have \$40."

Which is a true story of a recent happening.

A Thousand Dollars for a Cur.

Lady Harriet Dorsay was presiding at a stall at a vente de charite, a bazaar, held in aid of the funds of some asylum or another, when there came up the young Duke of Orleans, son and heir of King Louis Philippe, writes George Augustus Sala, the English journalist. The Duke, after some polite talk, began to extol the beauty of her hair, and, indeed, her Henrietta Maria coiffure had never looked glossier and softer than it did that day.

"Oh," said His Royal Highness, "if I could only possess one of those entrancing ringlets!"

"How much would Monsieur give for one? A thousand dollars?" "A mere bagatelle!" "Two thousand?" "Anything so charming a lady does to ask." "I will not be extortionate. We will say one thousand."

Then she very comely produced a dainty little pair of scissors, snipped off the adorable ringlet, wrapped it in silver paper, and handed it, with a smile and a curtsy full of graceful dignity, to the Duke. His Royal Highness looked very straight down his nose, and, returning Lady Harriet's salute, stalked somewhat gloomily away. But his privy purse duly forwarded the money the next day.

Chinese Boat Dwellers.

The swarming inhabitants of these floating tenements have their only homes upon the waters of the noble Mekong river. The miles of closely crowded boats moving restlessly up and down streams between the green fields resemble a huge metropolis of vast squares and avenues, river-rocked cradles where the drama of life is enacted by the thousands who glean but a scanty livelihood.

As soon as a boy born to one of these river denizens can stand upon his little feet he is strapped to a scull or oar, and begins to go through the motions of propelling the boat, earning his living at least in theory from the earliest age.

Whenever his hair is sufficiently long to plait into a respectable tail, he begins to manipulate chopsticks, to hate foreigners, to understand the ring of money, and in time to paddle his own scum wherry and carry a foreign devil up and down the river. If he wishes to see a little of the world he may ship upon a traveling junk, not to venture, however, outside of Chinese waters, and after accumulating a few dollars he takes unto himself a wife and establishes his home among the river population—the Paris of China.

A Unique Bicycle Club.

Hoboken has a "Back Number Bicycle Club" which has twenty-three members, all of whom ride the old-fashioned high-wheeled type of machines. It was organized by two young men who got twenty-five of the machines at a very low price, and have sold them off on the installment plan to the members of the club.

bill. Upon their return home the daughter in law handed the mother the whole amount, including the cost of the baby's cloak. This, including the cost of the baby's cloak, the mother calmly pocketed.

Dimly aware, however, that somebody still owned something, she, to settle things entirely, turned to the daughter and requested the money for said cloak. The daughter, accustomed to the ways and means of the feminine financier, promptly complied, the mother calmly pocketed this sum likewise, and the only party to the transaction who saw the missing point was the daughter in law.

She Wanted Her Share.

She was a tall, spare woman, sal-low of coloring, lusterless of eye, with stooping shoulders and hard gnarled hands. For forty years she had been the wife of the man who sat beside her in the lawyer's office, and those forty years had been spent in the hard manual labor, the perennial baking and brewing, the almost ceaseless round of toil that belongs to the lot of farmer's wives.

Their joint home had been a small acreage of land in Western Pennsylvania, which had been hardly reclaimed from the wilderness, but which now, in the light of some recent coal findings, had become a valuable and salable property. It was to execute such a deed of sale that the two had come to the attorney's office, and they waited passively and quietly while the lawyer's clerk prepared it.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ALREADY there have been more train robberies in 1895 than for the entire year in either 1890, 1891 or 1892.

A. J. BLACKWELL, the rich and erratic Indian who owns the cities of Blackwell and David in the Indian Territory, announces that he will build a \$300,000 temple at David City, Okla., for the perpetuation of Indian religions.

THE indications of reviving business continue. The New York World publishes interviews with leading men in almost every department of business, and without exception they represent conditions as hopeful and improving.

THE Examiner states that for each convert made in foreign fields during the last year it has cost the American Board (Congregational) \$260, the Missionary Union (Baptist) \$35, the Methodist Church \$235, the Episcopal Church \$184, and the Presbyterian Board \$278.

THE Engineering and Mining Journal notes an increase of prices of staple articles estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent, as compared with the prices of the beginning of the year. The articles noticeably affected are silver, corn, meat, cotton, wool and wheat, while in the iron and other metal markets there is a "rising tendency."

THE United States Consul at Hankow, China, has secured the Department of State an elaborate report on the tea trade of last year. He says that it is the belief that there will be a larger demand for tea the coming season than the last and that there will be keen competition. He adds that the Russian trade was largely remunerative last year. The report shows that for the season of 1894-95 the exports of tea from Hankow to America and Canada were 6,995,298 pounds. About the same amount was sent to Great Britain direct, while 22,468,247 pounds were shipped to Russia.

THE Sioux City Journal is impressed by the difficulties in the way of harmonizing state, city, and town government systems. It says: "Just what to do with our cities, how to give them the necessary measure of self government, and yet to guard against the license which would endanger their existence, how to obey the constitutional command to have all laws of uniform application, yet to make them so elastic as suit the village and the city alike, this is a problem in statesmanship worthy of the best talent and most brilliant genius."

A FEATURE of the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., will be the production of a spectacular play based on the career of Hernando De Soto and his band of Spanish cavaliers in the early history of America. A company of New York and Atlanta capitalists has been organized by Mrs. Littleton, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to produce this spectacular drama. They will build a theater and present in tableaux the romantic and adventurous career of De Soto in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, drawing partly on tradition and partly on imagination.

HOUSE boats will soon be introduced in this country, a company being about organized with a capital of \$100,000 to build them in Philadelphia. It is proposed to establish a floating camp or village near Philadelphia this summer. Each boat will be of a standard pattern, complete in itself, with as many rooms and berths as may be required. They will be supplied with kitchen, store room and lavatories, with open shaded decks for fair weather, and a small boat for landing and visiting. This style of boat is common in some parts of Europe, especially in London.

THE Czar of Russia has rejected a petition which was recently presented to him by seven journalists and literary men in favor of modification of the press laws. A commission, consisting of the ministers of justice and of the interior and the procurator of the holy synod, to which the document was referred, reported adversely upon it, pointing out that the presentation of collective petitions is logically prohibited, and also that the press laws are not antiquated, but that they have been repeatedly amended. The commission added that private persons are prohibited from calling upon the government to change the laws of the country and are especially prohibited from criticizing them.

AT Dashour, twenty miles south of Cairo, the graves of two princesses of the Twelfth Dynasty, more than 4,000 years ago, were discovered in a little while ago. The coffins had decayed and the mummies crumbled to dust, as soon as an attempt was made to remove them, but on the head of each was a golden coronet looking as fresh as the day it was made. One was a wreath of forget-me-nots with Maltese crosses at intervals made of precious stones; the other coronet contained a socket in which was inserted a spray of flowers made of jewels, with leaves and stems of gold. Beside these were necklaces, bracelets, armlets, anklets, daggers and charms.

THE United States Patent Office will make a good showing at the Atlanta Fair. The collection made for the Chicago Fair puts it in a position to do so within the rather meagre appropriation, \$6,000. The display will run mostly to the cotton industry and general agriculture. The cotton gin of Eli Whitney may occupy a separate case. Plans will range from that of Daniel Webster to the latest approved model. A recent acquisition just received from Massachusetts is the first patent granted in what is now the United States. It was issued in Massachusetts. "At a general Court at Boston the 6th of the 8th mo. 1046," to Joseph Jenkes of Hounslow, County Middlesex, England, and declared "y^e no other person shall set up or use any such new inventio or trade for fourteen years without y^e license of him y^e said Joseph Jenkes."

JAPAN, after a comparatively short campaign, has thrashed China and obliged the latter country to accept terms of peace that are extremely gallant. In other words, a nation of 40,000,000 of people has put under

subjection a nation of 400,000,000. It is interesting and profitable to consider the causes that led to this remarkable achievement, remarks the New York Journal. A good deal of the mystery is cleared away when we assert that the Japanese are both patriotic and self sacrificing. The Chinese, on the other hand, are self indulgent and have little or no love of country. From the outset of the struggle, civilized nations extended their sympathy to Japan. It seemed plain that any improvement in China's status must be brought about by heroic treatment. Even Li Hung Chang realized this, and now acknowledges that the higher interests of civilization have been subserved by his country's defeat. The intention of the Chinese to make a clever and in many respects an admirable people, but they have been held back by a narrowness of view and a retroactive disposition that is bound to disappear under Japan's progressive treatment.

SPEAKING of Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the United States (her fortune is estimated at \$50,000,000), the New York Journal says: Hetty Green is said to be a rich woman—so rich that her personal tax is fixed at \$37,000. Yet Hetty, with all this money, has no home. She asks the people she meets to tell her of some place where she can sleep. She never sees on the walls around her any little embroidered legend, "God Bless Our Home," nor does she see the associated obituary about "Our Cook." She cannot let herself live in ordinary comfort, believing, apparently, that if she has no home she will not have to pay the taxes. It is therefore hardly worth while to be so rich in purse if you are so abjectly poor in soul. If you have to sneak through life living always on the sly, dodging from house to house, and making your dinner on the cove's worth of crackers bought at a grocery, what is the use of money? There are hundreds of thousands of poor women in the tenement houses in this city with just enough to live on who may, perhaps, envy Hetty her millions, but who are far happier than she is.

An official of the Agricultural Department, discussing the recent increase in the price of cattle, which is said to be the primary cause for the increase in the price of meat in the country, says that it may be occasioned by the decrease in the corn crop of the past few years. The last great crop of the country was that grown in 1891 and available in 1892. It amounted to 2,000,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1892 was 1,630,000,000 bushels; that of 1893, 1,620,000,000 bushels, and the crop of 1894 less than 1,200,000,000 bushels. Corn is the principal food of beef cattle. It is true that the farmers have used wheat for cattle food during the depression of price of this cereal, but the falling off of the corn crop, in the opinion of the official, may have had more to do with the rise in anything else. Lack of the principal food for cattle may have induced stock raisers to put upon the market more cattle than formerly. Another reason for the decrease in the number of cattle is given in the fencing in and closing up of many of the stock ranges and ranches. The settlement of the Western States by small farmers has made stock raising in great herds less profitable, and it is said that the increase in cattle has not nearly kept pace with the increase in population of the country.

Aquatic Sports at Wellesley.

Wellesley girls show no diminution in their fondness for aquatic sports. There has just been shipped from the works of a Connecticut boat builder a fine eight-oared barge, intended for the use of the class of '97. The barge is described as forty-five feet long, three feet beam, and is constructed throughout of Spanish cedar, lap-straked, with copper fastenings. The fittings are made up of patent roller slides, swivel rowlocks, and adjustable foot braces. It sounds like a racing boat, but it has not been built for that purpose, as the students are not permitted to race on the lake near the college, but it is safe to say there will be some pleasant and not too slow spins taken in the new barge.

A Mystery in a Tree.

Mr. J. B. Blair, who lives six miles from Villa Rica, in town Tuesday, says the Carrollton (Ga.) Free Press, with a mystery in the shape of a piece of a tree with a jaw bone of a man in it. It was shown to each of the students of the college, and how it got there is a mystery, as it was near the center of the tree, the tree being over two feet through, and was found four feet from the ground. Mr. Blair was offered \$500 for a half interest in it to show at the Atlanta exposition. He says he would not take \$2,000 for it, as he proposes to exhibit it throughout the United States and at the coming exposition in Atlanta.

Veiled Ladies of Egypt.

The veils now worn by ladies of Egypt are as thin as those of Paris, London or New York. It is etiquette and religion that a Mohammedan lady shall be veiled; the Koran commands it, but says nothing about the thickness of the veil, so the ladies regulate that point to suit themselves. Most Moslem women, however, attach so much importance to covering the face that when taken by surprise without a veil a woman will often catch up her skirt and veil her face with it.

Up to Date Femininity.

The new woman is marching on bravely. Two smoking smokers for her exclusive use have been established in New York, according to the Sunday World, and there is promise of several more. From the smoking parlor to the drinking room is only a step, and frequently it is not such a long step at that. Beyond that, if the reformers are to be believed, are the card and faro dens, the roulette wheels, even the loaded dice, and goodness knows what.



MRS. HENDRICKS.



MRS. HENDRICKS, THE MEDIUM.

Many of the faithful in Indianapolis declare that the successful business ventures made by Mrs. Hendricks since her husband's death have been due to his spiritual advice on the Herbine slate. They claim that she has increased her fortune only through the advice and prophetic instruction which could only come from an all seeing soul in the spirit land. Whatever may be the belief, it is a fact that Mrs. Hendricks has in ten years doubled the property left by her husband, and meantime she has dispensed, it is said, in charity or in aid of relatives nearly \$70,000. Not only has she attended to her own charities, but she has carried on her roll of pensioners all the needy relatives and impoverished political friends that her husband was in the habit of aiding at the time of his death. Vice President Hendricks was in his life charitable almost to a fault.

Placer's Dog Miner.

Fred Howell, Sr., who has charge of the sluice boxes of the Hiram Treasure mine at Sunny South, is the owner of the most intelligent dogs in Placer county. Unlike other dogs, he never goes out on a hunt, but is nothing more or less than a practical miner.

For many years, in fair or stormy weather, each day has found him at his post by the side of his master. At the mine a clean up is made each evening. The sluice boxes are elevated from twelve to twenty feet from the bed of the canon and a fourteen, inch plank gangway extends their entire length.

When a piece of wood blocks the water in the boxes, as is often the case, the faithful dog, Watch, is quick to the rescue and removes the obstruction. If a b